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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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"THE C. & D. DIARY, 1911."

THIS work is now in the press, and we shall make announcements respecting the despatch as soon as possible. Meanwhile we desire to impress upon subscribers the importance of renewing their subscriptions promptly, so that they may get their copies of the 1911 *Diary* without delay. It will be an excellent *Diary*—better in many respects than any of its forty-two predecessors. Every 10s. annual subscription sent to our Publisher now will secure a copy of the *Diary*. Subscriptions may also begin, as well as be renewed, now. It is not necessary to wait until January 1, 1911—in fact, any who do are not likely to get the 1911 *Diary*, as we anticipate the edition will be cleared out before then.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Several excellent formulas will be found on pp. 63-4.

We give some notes on a new edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia (p. 45).

Mr. Churchill has indicated that he will give way on several points in the Shops (No. 2) Bill. See p. 51, also letters on p. 61.

Is the Minor worth while? "Yes," say correspondents, "to those who can use it" (p. 62), and "Xrayser II." is very emphatic as to its utility (p. 47).

We referred some weeks ago to a parcel of star-anise oil which had occasioned dispute. Mr. E. J. Parry now treats of the composition of the oil (p. 45).

The Census of Production officers have issued a report on the numerous British industries engaged in producing foods and drinks. We deal with it on p. 49.

Some points from Mr. Justice Ridley's remarks on the responsibilities of opticians and chemists in the supply of spectacles and prescribing of medicines are given on p. 51.

Mr. Winfrey's speech on doctors' dispensing is supported by "Xrayser II.," who suggests that every pharmacist should make it an object to secure public opinion in favour of chemists' dispensing (p. 47).

Dr. Twort, Director of the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, has isolated for the first time, and made cultures of, the bacilli of leprosy and John's disease. These important discoveries may have epoch-making results (p. 51).

Now is the time for chemists and Chemists' Associations to make up their minds as to what is to be done with the Curriculum section of the 1908 Act. We say that the curriculum is not needed, but division of the Minor is (p. 48).

The Week's News.

A fair number of chemists have been elected town councillors. See pp. 34 and 36.

The list of successful candidates at the Apothecaries' Society's Assistants' examination is on p. 34.

Rat destruction on a wholesale scale is being practised in part of Suffolk, owing to the plague scare (p. 51).

Miss M. E. Buchanan has given the Chemists' Assistants' Association her views on pharmaceutical evolution (p. 54).

Some information on p. 38 regarding company pharmacy in the United States gives an idea of the big scale upon which drug-stores are conducted in that country.

The long-drawn-out action in regard to a Wincarnis poster has been decided at last. The artist has won, and a fine has been imposed on the makers of the wine (p. 39).

The Board of Customs and Excise have informed the Bradford chemists that it is not the practice of the Board to interfere with the sale by registered chemists and druggists of spirituous perfumes and flavouring-essences (p. 55).

The Pharmaceutical Society have obtained judgment under Section 15 against a Portsmouth seedsman, who is also a licensed poison-vendor, for selling a poison without affixing his name and address. Leave to appeal was given (p. 39).

At the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain it was arranged that a deputation of councillors should meet the Home Secretary in regard to the Shops (No. 2) Bill. New examiners were appointed, Professor Jackson, Mr. Farr, and Mr. Finnemore taking the place of Mr. Le Sueur, Professor Phillips, and Mr. Shephard (p. 52).

Trade and Market Matters.

Much dissatisfaction is current in City commercial circles in regard to the new Port of London rates (p. 57).

The importation of cocaine into China is the subject of a notification by the Imperial Maritime Customs (p. 57).

The deliveries of the leading drug-staples as revealed by the London statistics during October are fairly good (*Col. Supp.*).

Price-alterations are few: they include a drastic reduction in quicksilver, but mercurials have not yet followed. The tartar-products are extremely firm, with a further advance in "creams." Pure terebene is 2d. higher. Benzol, aloin, pilocarpine, and atropine are cheaper to buy (p. 57).

B

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Messrs. Lund & Co., chemists, 51 Penny Street, Lancaster, were placed second out of a hundred advertisers in a recent advertising competition in connection with a Lancaster bazaar.

During a gale on Monday evening one of the plate-glass windows of the pharmacy of Mr. Johnson, Grange Road, Newburn, was blown in and much damage done to the contents of the shop.

Mr. W. E. White, pharmacist, 7 Market Street, Gainsborough, was awarded the prize in the class open to chemists and druggists in the local window-dressing competition held last week.

Plans for alterations to the premises of Mr. E. Mainprize, chemist and druggist, at the corner of Swindon Street and Quay Road, Bridlington, have been passed by the local Town Council.

A fire broke out during the morning of October 27 above the pharmacy of Mr. J. W. Stainer, Ph.C., at 59 Sandgate Road, Folkestone. The flames were quickly subdued, on the arrival of the fire-brigade, with the aid of chemical extinguishers.

Stourbridge is to have one of the now popular "Shopping Weeks," from November 7 to 12, and the shopkeepers are already preparing to deck their windows in their best. Some of the chemists and druggists are wondering whether it will pay them for the extra effort.

Mr. W. H. Maunder, Ph.C., who acquired in August the business of Mr. A. J. Smith, chemist and druggist, at North Street, Taunton, has had the front of the premises reconstructed and the interior remodelled, adding a surgical-appliance department and a sight-testing room.

The "Boston Guardian" published in the last issue a portrait of Mr. John Graves, the aged proprietor of a woad-farm at Skirbeck. The output of woad is 70 tons a year, but the same farm formerly produced four times that amount. The process of manufacture is the same as has been practised from time immemorial.

At a meeting of the Optical Convention Executive Committee, held in the rooms of the Chemical Society, to consider the desirability of holding a second convention in 1912, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Glazebrook, that a meeting of the Permanent Committee, which all members of the trade and others interested be invited to attend, be held this month to consider what action should be taken with a view to organising an optical convention in 1912.

During the dinner held by the Society of Apothecaries of London on October 18, when the chief event was the induction of the new Master, Mr. A. T. Norton, the latter, in replying to the toast of his Society, referred to the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination as "an examination for dispensary assistants of both sexes, a searching examination on the knowledge of drugs, poisons, doses, incompatibles, method of dispensing, etc., qualifying candidates to assist medical men, not to act as pharmacutists or to keep shops."

The remarkable possibilities of the cinematograph for demonstration-purposes was shown during an exhibition of bacteriological and pathological subjects at the King's College Hospital last week. Lifelike representations of various disease-germs were thrown on the screen, some of the most interesting depicting the trypanosomes of sleeping-sickness swarming in the blood of an artificially infected rat, the bacteria which infest the intestines of a mouse, and the state of a monkey's blood during the fever-attacks, and in the intervals in relapsing fever.

The Kennel Club again entrusted the welfare of the dogs exhibited at their recent three-day show at the Crystal Palace, when the entries reached the enormous total of 3,346, to Spratt's Patent, Ltd. The total length of the benches needed to accommodate all sizes of dogs, from the tiny Toy Pom. to the huge St. Bernard, amounted to nearly a mile. Messrs. Spratt's stand, situated in the centre of the hall, provided an imposing feature of the

show, with its multitudinous array of Spratt's foods and medicines. Four life-like models of "Casar," the favourite dog of the late King Edward, tastefully draped with royal purple plush, came in for much favourable attention and comment.

Society of Apothecaries of London.

At the Assistants' examination held in October, the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Bloss, B. C. L.	Griffiths, B. M.	Patteson, M.
Bowyer, F. M.	Handley, M. D.	Plaistowe, W. M.
Cavell, I. S. C.	Hardwicke, E. E.	Rands, S. N.
Cavey, D. O. E. G.	Holford, L.	Reynolds, W. E.
Chippindale, K.	Holloway, E. M.	Roe, C. T.
Chitham, G.	Hopwell, E. F.	Sharp, A. O.
Cole, J. S.	Hutchins, L. K.	Sherwin, G. E.
Coleman, M. M.	Lapsley, N. H.	Smith, F. C.
Cottam, R.	Leah, A. M.	Smith, O. C.
de Koningh, L. W.	Logan, F. E.	Thomas, B. J.
Dowling, M.	Longstaff, F. K.	Tribe, D. N.
Entwisle, H. A.	Marsh, E. K.	Worger, M.
Fish, J. W.	Martin, C. F.	Wright, G. M.
Freshwater, W. G.	Moss, M. M.	
Gifford, S. C.	Mulqueen, A.	

Analysts' Affairs.

The Southwark analyst examined fourteen drug-samples last quarter, and one (olive oil) was reported against.

The Southampton analyst reports that one sample each of olive oil and cream of tartar were analysed last month, and found to be genuine.

Mr. J. Carter Bell, A.R.S.M., F.I.C., has been appointed to act in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Barnes, F.I.C., borough analyst of Accrington.

Contracts.

Pontefract Guardians.—Reynolds & Branson, Leeds, for drugs, etc.

City of London Guardians.—Coles & Co., for 100 yards of waterproof sheeting, at 4s. per yard.

Liverpool Corporation.—The Rex Disinfectant Co., Liverpool, has been placed on the list of contractors for the supply of disinfectants.

Municipal Elections.

The following gentlemen have been elected, or returned unopposed, to serve upon their respective local councils:

Mr. William Giles, chemist and druggist, Wallsend.

Mr. A. Coles, chemist and druggist, Beckton Ward, East Ham.

Mr. F. G. Foster, to the Portsmouth Town Council (re-elected).

Mr. W. S. Tavener, pharmacist, 129 High Street, Guildford.

Mr. S. Edwards, chemist and druggist, 31 High Street, Godalming.

Mr. Edward James Bishop, chemist and druggist, of Folkestone.

Mr. James Edward Bedford, chemical manufacturer, Leeds, for the Headingley Ward.

Mr. G. Claridge Druce, J.P., headed the poll at the Oxford City Council, to which he has been returned for the seventh time.

V.A.D. Inspection at the Japan-British Exhibition.

The Japan-British Exhibition, which ended on October 29, attracted during the season some 8,350,000 visitors, the greatest number on one day being on September 24, when 460,200 people passed the turnstiles. One of the features of the closing day was the V.A.D. inspection referred to in our issue of last week. Among the many distinguished members of the medical profession present were Sir Frederick Treves, Colonel A. Peterkin (Principal Medical Officer of the London Military District), Colonel Valentine Mathews (British Red Cross Association), Dr. Morris (commandant of a Westminster detachment), Dr. Sandwith, and Dr. Lynn Thomas (Cardiff). Lady Treves, under the escort of Dr. May Thorne, also made a minute inspection of the entire proceedings. Much improvising was necessary before the advent of the visitors, but the operating-theatre in particular formed a picture of intense realism when the time for inspection arrived. Colonel Peterkin expressed himself as satisfied with the work of the two detachments. Colonel Cantlie

spoke spiritedly concerning the pioneer work of Britons as regards civil care of the wounded, while Dr. May Thorne dwelt chiefly upon the needs of the future.

Store-prices.

The Civil Service Stores members' circular for November devotes one and a half pages to the drug department, of which a whole page is used in advertising C.S.S.A. meat-and-malt wine in bottles at 1s. 5d. or 2s. 5d. each, while Vibrona at 3s. 9d. per bottle is also prominent. The recent additions include Anti-neurasthin at 2s. 1½d. and 4s. 3d. per box; Fairbank's glycerin tar-soap at 3½d. per tablet or 3s. 3d. per doz.; Kolynos dental cream at 1s. per tube; Korab pills, 2s. 4d. per tube; Lysol, per 8-oz. bottle, 1s., 16-oz. 1s. 9d., and 32-oz. 3s.; and also a fairly full line of Royal Vinolia preparations at prices such as complexion-powder 1s. 9d. per box, medicated cream 11d. and 1s. 7d. per box, fluid dentifrice 1s. per bottle, perfumes 2s. and 3s. 6d., sachets 1s. each. The optical department occupies three-quarters of a page, chiefly with electric-flash lamps, opera-glasses, and aneroid barometers.

Shops (No. 2) Bill.

At a meeting held at "The Cabinetmaker" rendezvous, 31 Christopher Street, London, E.C., on October 28, the secretaries of cycle, stationery, goldsmiths' and allied trade organisations expressed their views on this Bill. Sir John Benn, the Chairman, submitted the following motion:

That this meeting constitutes itself a general meeting to consider the Shops (No. 2) Bill, with a view to securing amendments which will protect those interests, which all shopkeepers have in common.

This motion was unanimously carried, and a committee was appointed further to consider what action should be taken.

The Apothecary in the Auction-room.

A copy of Dr. Hall's "Select Observations on English Bodies, put into English by James Cooke" (1657), was sold for 13l. at Sotheby's auction-rooms, London, on October 28. The catalogue stated "no portrait," but the opinion was expressed that no portrait was issued with this edition. A photograph of a page of a copy of the 1683 edition in the possession of Mr. W. Maskew appeared in the *C. & D.* of September 3.

Some curious items relating to the apothecary's business were sold in a Covent Garden auction-room on October 25. Among them was a very scarce antique apothecary's drug-jar made of wood, with the denoting symbol on the outside, another inscribed "Alum Crud," and a third with the inscription "Nux Muscat." There was also a rare seventeenth-century apothecary's glass drug-jar inscribed "Pect. Bals. Wed." Another interesting lot was a carved rhinoceros-horn cup. These were used at one time by high Chinese officials, who imagined that they had the power to detect in some way poisonous drugs which were put into them. Another item consisted of a unique sixteenth-century anatomical figure, made in coloured wax, to show the bones and muscles of the human body. Among a number of pictures was an engraving of the "Alchemist," after Teniers.

In the Courts.

At Bath on October 31, Geo. Turner (65), described as a chemist, was dismissed on a charge of wandering abroad and begging, on his promising to enter the workhouse.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard ("John Strange Winter") gave evidence in a case at West London Police Court on October 31, when a cab-proprietor and a cabdriver were fined 3l., with 14s. 6d. costs, for working a lame horse.

At Bacup on October 26, Charles Cunliffe, medical botanist, Market Street, Bacup, was fined 5s., and costs, for having in his possession for use in trade eight unjust weights. The Chief Constable stated that the lightness was due simply to ordinary wear and tear.

The Leek Bench dismissed the charge against John Henry Wright of stealing two packets of "Oval" from the pharmacy of Mr. G. H. Cousins, chemist and druggist, 13 Derby Street, Leek, on payment of 1l. 3s. costs, owing to the good character previously borne by the accused.

At Huddersfield on October 27, John Lawton Richardson, described as a Manchester chemist, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Prisoner, who was a convict on licence, represented himself as a Bachelor of Medicine and also held himself out as a Canadian emigrant-agent.

An apprentice who had given evidence, at Bloomsbury County Court on November 2, in a somewhat intricate case, asked for his costs. Judge Bacon remarked, "Certainly you shall have your costs. If you are as useful in the chemist's shop as you have been in the witness-box, practically conducting the case for your master, you ought to be well paid."

At Grantham on October 31, during the hearing of a charge of attempted suicide against Susannah Weatherhogg, one of the Magistrates, Dr. Richard Wilson, a Grantham practitioner, said it was a shame that chemists were allowed to sell such poison (laudanum) without restriction. Anyone could buy such quantities as one shillings-worth, which in itself was sufficient to kill twelve persons. He considered the Bench should make some recommendation to another authority on the subject. The other Magistrates took no heed of the suggestion, however, but proceeded with the case, the prisoner being eventually committed to the next Quarter Sessions.

At the West Suffolk Quarter Sessions on October 25, Edward Burrell Lloyd, herbalist, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for obtaining 5l. by pretending that he was a doctor and a specialist. Prisoner had offered to cure Chas. W. Reynolds, of Chevington, who suffered from an incurable chest-disease arising out of heart-disease, for 10l. In giving a receipt for 5l. paid in advance accused used a piece of paper with the imprint: "E. Burrell Lloyd, late assistant to Messrs. J. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Penrith, chemists to Lord Lonsdale." Accused, who denied the charge, told the Court that he had sold medicines in market places for ten years.

An inquiry was held at the Blackpool Court House on October 27 into the death of Geo. Matthew Cardwell (44), assistant with Mr. W. P. A. Taylor, chemist and druggist, Dixon Road, Blackpool. The widow deposed that her husband was engaged at the Blackpool Tower during the summer, but in winter he followed his calling of a chemist's assistant, and on September 4 he started work under Mr. Taylor. Another witness stated that on August 27 deceased was tripped up while engaged in clearing the ball-room floor at the Tower, and the medical evidence was to the effect that the operation caused by the injury then received hastened his death. The jury found an open verdict, and the Coroner said it was now open to the police to take what action they wished against the man named Otterson, who was alleged to have tripped up deceased.

Football.

Stevenson & Howell F.C. v. Ludfords F.C.—These teams met at Hackney Marshes on October 29, when the first-named club won by 5 goals to 1.

Westminster College of Pharmacy F.C. v. British Drug Houses F.C.—This match, played at Boston Farm, Ealing, on October 29, resulted in a victory for the B.D.H. team by 4 goals to 1.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Mary Street, Dublin, have been appointed contractors for the supply of drugs to Dr. Stevens's Hospital, Dublin.

Sir Stanley Harrington and Mr. Wm. B. Harrington are among the members elected on the Executive Council of the Cork Employers' Federation.

Mr. Hugh Crail, Ph.C., Sinclairs Buildings, 281 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, is removing shortly to new premises which he has had specially built in the same road.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, on November 2, an appeal came on for hearing in the breach of promise

case of O'Toole v. Claney. Judgment had been given for the defendant in the lower court, and this was upheld on appeal. Mr. Claney is a Dublin chemist.

In an explosion of a rather serious character which occurred on October 28 at Kynoch's chemical-factory, Arklow, Mr. Dudley Higgins and Mr. Andrew Stewart, two chemists in the factory, were severely injured. The explosion occurred while they were engaged in testing a sample of guncotton.

Dispensers' Affairs.

The Clonmel Guardians have unanimously agreed to increase the salary of Mr. W. C. Harvey, Ph.C., their dispenser, to 70*l.* per annum.

The Local Government Board have, in deference to the Sligo Guardians' wishes, sanctioned the payment of 30*s.* per week remuneration to Mr. A. W. Young as temporary compounder of medicines. (See *C. & D.*, October 15, p. 574.)

The Guardians of the South Dublin Union announce a vacancy for a qualified pharmaceutical chemist for the Summerhill Dispensary at a salary of 90*l.* a year, rising by increments of 2*l.* a year to a maximum of 120*l.* The hours of attendance are from 10 A.M. to noon and from 4 P.M. to 5 P.M. daily.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Edinburgh.

Claims against the late Mr. James Masterton Laurie, chemist and druggist, 255 Canongate, Edinburgh, are to be lodged with Messrs. Robertson & Wallace, S.S.C., 53 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, agents for the trustees.

Pharmacists are beginning to display malt extracts, cod-liver oil, and emulsions. Notwithstanding the increased cost of cod-liver oil, the general price by retail is the same as last winter: 8-oz. bottles, 8*d.*; 12-oz. bottles, 1*s.*; 20-oz. bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. J. A. Paton, at one time in the employ of Messrs. Inman, Ltd., has been looking up old friends in the city. Mr. Paton is now a member of the firm of Paton, Burns & Co., manure-merchants, Sydney, N.S.W., and has practically travelled round the world since his last visit to Scotland.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. W. Rowan, chemist and druggist, has opened a shop at 437 Garscube Road, Glasgow.

The late Mr. Wm. Thomson, chemist, Rokeby Terrace, Hillhead, left estate valued at 4,715*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

An anonymous donor has given 5,000*l.* to the Glasgow Victoria Infirmary for building and equipping a chemical laboratory for scientific research.

The business of Messrs. Thos. Spears & Co., Ltd., chemists and warehousemen, St. George's Cross, has been bought by Mr. Rodgers, Kilmarnock.

Mr. William T. M. Perrins, 1 Minerva Street and 1180 Argyle Street, Glasgow, described as a chemist and druggist, has granted a trust-deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Messrs. Reid & Campbell, accountants, 69 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Roderick McKinnon, chemist and druggist, who recently took over the business of Mr. R. Macrae, Newton Stewart, has been refused a transfer of the grocer's licence. The Chief Constable admitted that Mr. McKinnon's character was very satisfactory, but objected to a second grocer's licence in the town.

Municipal Elections.

The following chemists are successful candidates: Messrs. John Peebles, Kirkcaldy; D. M. Skinner, Oban; William G. Robertson, Cupar Fife; James Bisset, Burntisland; Thomas Yule, Cowdenbeath; W. Leslie, Haddington; Niven Cluckie, Stranraer; and Alex. Robertson, Elgin.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done to one side of the shop of Mr. James Bain, chemist and druggist, Lybster, Caithness, by a fire on October 28.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

A PHARMACIEN WINE-EXPERT.—M. P. Carles, the well-known pharmacien of Bordeaux, has been awarded a gold medal by the French Association of Chemists of Sugar Works and Distilleries for his analytical work in connection with wines.

M. BEHAL ON THE CODEx.—Professor Behal, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, said recently at a public dinner: "The Codex was drawn up by men, and to err is human ('errare humanum est'). The Codex has made mistakes which have fettered the profession. Observations have been made, and an understanding is about to be established. It is not yet settled; the 'erratum' of the Codex is not yet published, but it soon will be and will give you satisfaction."

A DISTINGUISHED PHARMACIST.—As an acknowledgment of his services, in and out of Parliament, to hygiene in general and to pharmacists in particular, a subscription has been opened with a view to making a presentation to Senator Cazeneuve. A strong committee has been formed, presided over by Professor Hugouneuc, Dean of the Lyons Mixed Faculty of Pharmacy and Medicine. Subscriptions are received by M. Germain, Hon. Treasurer, 49 Rue Sébastien-Gryphe, Lyons, and Professor Guignard, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy; while Professors Jungfleisch and Haller have consented to act as honorary chairmen.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Toulouse was the scene of a disastrous fire on October 27. The local fire-brigades arrived with commendable promptitude, but a stiff breeze fanned the flames, and an hour and a half after the outbreak they found themselves compelled to limit their efforts to the preservation of the grand amphitheatre and laboratories and the adjacent Faculty of Sciences. The damage done is estimated at about 60,000*l.* The library, containing 60,000 volumes and collections of theses and rare manuscripts, was entirely destroyed. Luckily the offices, containing the administrative documents, were saved; this will enable the students, who return to the Faculty on November 3, to resume their usual work.

AMYLIC ALCOHOL.—The October circular of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris gives particulars of the import regulations for amylic alcohol. Amylic alcohol containing no ethylic alcohol is not liable to inland taxes or to circulation formalities, but that containing any ethylic alcohol is liable upon the total volume of ethylic alcohol taxes (duty and inland taxes of ordinary alcohol), and must travel under *acquit à caution*. Products known as amylic oil, and essential oils composed of amylic, propylic, and butylic alcohols (representing distillation residue) are liable to duty and inland tax as ordinary alcohol, upon their actual alcoholic content, if such exceed 6 per cent.; those containing 6 per cent. or less of vinous alcohol are considered as amylic alcohol and, with sufficient proof, can be freely employed for industrial purposes, but they must travel under an *acquit de régie*.

BERTHELOT AND THE NOBEL PRIZE.—The Paris "Journal" recounts that Berthelot was nominated on three occasions for a Nobel prize, but never received it. On the first occasion (1903) the "superior jury" proposed the name of the author of thermo-chemistry, but the "definitive jury" did not acquiesce, and MM. Curie and Becquerel were substituted. Three years later Berthelot was practically selected, but was objected to by the German delegates. As Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Berthelot had omitted officially to inform that distinguished body of the death of Hofmann, the well-known Berlin savant, foreign correspondent of the Academy. The Nobel prize was thus accorded to Henri Moissan. Finally, two years later, the superior jury consulted Berthelot as to his receiving the prize. "But really, you know, I can't propose myself," protested the outspoken savant, whose "franc-parler" was his especial charm. The prize was unanimously awarded to him, but his death intervened. And this explains what so many have wondered—why Berthelot was never a Nobel prizeman.

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS for July 1910, published by the Commonwealth Statistician in September, show that the exports of Australian origin were valued at 3,661,256*l.*, compared with 3,458,359*l.* for the corresponding month of last year.

New South Wales.

THE DENTISTS of New South Wales have been greatly stirred up, and the diverse interests have been represented by half a dozen societies. For some time negotiations have been going on for harmonising these different interests, and a unification scheme has been adopted whereby a Dental Council has been established, consisting of four delegates from each organisation and the eight members of the Dental Board of New South Wales. Dr. A. Burne, of the Dental Board, has been elected President; Dr. P. Ash, of the New South Wales Dental Graduates, Vice-President; Mr. W. R. Fitzsimmons, of the Dental Association of New South Wales, Hon. Secretary; Mr. A. W. Cleary, of the Dental Board, Hon. Treasurer.

EUCALYPTUS OIL is not the first thing to be thought of in connection with mining processes; but the remarkable discovery which makes use of the peculiarities of surface-tension between different liquids and different minerals, which has had a very important effect on the development of various industries, has brought eucalyptus oil into notice. The general manager of the Sulphide Corporation at Broken Hill, Mr. C. E. Courtney, states that the use of threepennyworth of eucalyptus oil per ton of zinc concentrates secures an effective recovery of the zinc from the gangue. When the eucalyptus oil is used less sulphuric acid is required to secure flotation into mineral particles than when other oils are used. Copper ores when treated with eucalyptus oil do not require any acid. Amyl alcohol and other liquids have also been experimented with successfully in the recovery of zinc.

New Zealand.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the September meeting at Wellington a discussion took place on Dr. Findlay's proposed amendments to the Public Health Act. A resolution was carried that the Board was opposed to the inclusion of chemists in the provisions of the Bill rendering it compulsory to notify such cases to the Health Department. It was recalled that, some years ago, forms were distributed among chemists which were required to be sent in by them in connection with such cases of various contagious complaints as came under their notice, and penalties were provided for omission or neglect. Those requirements imposed on chemists obligations which they should not be called upon to attempt to undertake, that of diagnosing complaints, and the same objection applied to the present proposals. Chemists would probably find that persons, to avoid the results of being the subject of notification, would employ subterfuge to hide the nature of their complaints, and resort in a more liberal degree to the use of proprietary medicines.

Tasmania.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS BILL came before the House in Committee on August 31. At the Premier's suggestion the words "for immediate consumption on his premises" were struck out of Clause 16. The effect of this exempts medicines dispensed by pharmacists from the obligation of having the ingredients declared on the label. Clause 57 was amended by inserting "or drug" after the word "food." It will now read as follows: "No article of food or drug sold under any fancy, suggestive, proprietary, or registered name, and which is a substitute or is intended to be or may be used as a substitute, either wholly or in part, for any article of food, shall by reason only of being so sold under such name be exempt from the provisions of this Act."

THE PHARMACY BILL was before the House of Assembly on August 30. Several amendments were made. The

Attorney-General explained in his opening address that a provision was suggested which applied to lawyers and might be applied to other professional men—namely, that if a qualified chemist allows his registration to lapse for twelve months or more he should not be entitled to re-registration without satisfying the Board as to the circumstances in which he had omitted to re-register himself, and as to his conduct and employment in the meantime. On the motion of Mr. Rattle the term was extended to three years instead of twelve months. On August 31 the Bill was read a third time and transmitted to the Legislative Council, from which it was returned on September 9 with an amendment, the consideration of which was made an order of the day for October 13. An amendment to Section 39 of the principal Act was introduced intended to give any person the right to sell patent or proprietary medicines.

Victoria.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.—A Bill to provide for the better regulation and inspection of private hospitals was introduced by the Ministry on September 13. Clause 24 reads: "No person other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist shall dispense or compound any medicines for use in a private hospital." Clause 12, however, qualifies this provision. It reads as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Minister on the recommendation of the Board may exempt any applicant for a licence or for the renewal of a licence or any licensee from compliance with any prescribed requirement (save the payment of the prescribed fee) in any case where—

(a) it appears to the Minister that owing to the private hospital being situate in a sparsely populated locality it would be unreasonable to insist on such compliance; and

(b) the police magistrate resident nearest to the private hospital or proposed private hospital certifies by writing under his hand that a private hospital is necessary for the public convenience and that the private hospital (if any) is well managed.

DISINFECTANT-BOTTLES.—A deputation from the Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association of Melbourne waited on Dr. Burnett Ham, Chairman of the Health Department, to advocate the framing of a regulation that "phenyle" should be put up in one uniform style of bottle. Dr. Ham, replying, said he could not see his way to recommend any regulation restricting the use of the word "phenyle," which was a coined word, and which it would be little advantage to protect, as manufacturers could easily adopt a somewhat similar word, and thus evade the restrictions imposed on its use. He thought that if the use of the word "disinfectant" was regulated, it would be much more effectual. With regard to the sale of deodorants as disinfectants, he would be very glad to make provision that they must be properly labelled, and that a deodorant could not be sold as a disinfectant. With regard to the request that a special bottle might be used, he did not think that there was any power at present to make a regulation providing for and adopting one style of bottle, as this would be a monopoly, and a matter which he did not consider should be dealt with by regulation. He was, however, of opinion that provision should be made so that the public might be aware and become accustomed to a particular kind of container in which disinfectants were sold. He promised to give the matter consideration, with a view of having a clause inserted in the Amending Health Bill, which was shortly to be introduced into Parliament.

Western Australia.

FOOD AND DRUGS STANDARDS.—In introducing the second reading of the Health Act, the Minister of Mines, under whose charge is the Health Department, mentioned that a special board was to be appointed for the standardisation of foods, the board to consist of the principal medical officer, the Government analyst, the Government bacteriologist, and two gentlemen connected with trade. These are to have large powers. An officer of the Department pointed out that the label giving the ingredients of a mixture sometimes shows one of the ingredients printed in large type and the other ingredients in small type not very readily legible. Provision is made for dealing with cases of this kind. The second reading was carried on September 14.

Our American Letter.

(From an Ethical Pharmacist.)

U.S.P. and N.F.—The digest of criticisms made during 1907, prepared by Mr. Murray G. Motter and Mr. Martin I. Wilbert, of the Government Hygienic Laboratory, has been published as No. 63 Bulletin. It extends to 460 pages.

Pharmacy Schools.—There are about eighty-two schools and colleges of pharmacy in the United States. Apparently this is not enough, however, since the pharmacists of the State of Colorado are carrying on an active campaign for the purpose of establishing an institution in the city of Denver. Some charter and constitutional difficulties are being experienced, but the Colorado people are determined to have their way.

Two Very Gratifying Things have happened recently. In the first place, the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Virginia suspended the registration licence or certificate of an assistant who had been charged with drunkenness. In the second place, the Board of Regents of New York State revoked the certificate of a licensed physician who had been found to be furnishing cocaine and morphine prescriptions to *habitues* at 25c. and 50c. apiece. Both of these men were a disgrace to their calling and both were a menace to the public health. The punishment meted out to them may possibly act as a deterrent to others.

Co-operative Pharmacy. The recent annual meeting of the United Drug Co. in Boston disclosed some astonishing facts. This is a co-operative company which makes the Rexall line of remedies, with one stockholder and agent in each town. President Louis K. Liggett announced at the meeting that whereas in 1903 the company lost \$95,000, and in 1904 \$78,000, it had since then been piling up its profits very rapidly. In 1905 the profits were \$28,543; in 1906 \$13,139; in 1907 \$19,645; in 1908 \$109,000; and in 1909 \$365,000. This latter profit of \$365,000 last year was made on a business of \$2,115,842. There are at present 3,516 stockholders in the corporation. The attendance at the annual meeting was about 1,600, and the convention was an enthusiastic success from beginning to end.

New York Pharmacy Board.—The New York State Board of Pharmacy of fifteen members has now given way to a new board of nine under the terms of the Pharmacy Act passed by the last State Legislature. The new board was appointed by the educational Regents of the State, it being ex-Governor Hughes's idea that a public board of this kind should not be elected by the pharmacists themselves, but should be subject both to the appointing power and the jurisdiction of some branch of the State Government. The nine men were elected after a good deal of wire-pulling, and, of course, some "soreheads" is the result. The board itself has chosen Dr. George C. Diekmann for its President, despite the fierce protests against the doctor made by one of the pharmaceutical factions in Brooklyn.

A Narcotic Ordinance.—The druggists of New York City are much disturbed over an anti-narcotic ordinance which has recently been promulgated by the Board of Health. This ordinance reads as follows: "No cocaine or salt of cocaine, and no morphine or salt of morphine, either alone or in combination with other substances, shall be sold at retail by any person in the city of New York except upon the prescription of a physician." Now it happens that the various State anti-narcotic laws are practically based upon this principle, except that products are exempted which contain less than certain stipulated percentages of the narcotics in question. This leaves a loophole for the sale of common remedies like paregoric, diarrhoea-cordials, cough-mixtures, and the like. The New York druggists want the new ordinance modified accordingly, but so far the Board of Health has not yielded ground.

Company Pharmacy.—As indicating the size of the company-pharmacy establishments in the United States, it will be interesting to report that the new Riker and Hegeman corporation have just leased a store in New York City, at the corner of Broadway and Dey Street, for a period of twenty-one years, and that the deal in all probability represents a total rental of one million dollars. The minimum rent is to be \$30,000 a year, but this figure will doubtless be considerably exceeded from the fact that the owner of the building is to get 7 per cent. of the gross income from the business for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the next five years, and 5½ per cent. for the remaining eleven years. The store is located in one of the most crowded and congested districts of Lower Manhattan, and only a square distant is the leading store of the Hegeman group, where a business of about \$3,500 a day is done throughout the year.

Our German Letter.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

The New Pharmacopœia.—At an early sitting of the Federal Council the new German Pharmacopœia, which will be introduced on January 1, 1911, will be discussed, and the policy of the Imperial Insurance Bill will have to be definitely decided in the course of this session, as the Reichstag elections come off next year.

Synthetic Indigo.—A Dessau chemist was recently condemned by the local County Court to pay a fine of m.1,000, and costs, or to go to prison for 100 days, for having revealed in an article in the "Coethen Chemiker Zeitung" of June 1908, and in manuscripts afterwards sent to the editor of the paper, the processes used by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshaven, in the manufacture of synthetic indigo, information with regard to which he was alleged to have obtained in an improper manner.

Berlin Apotheker Verein.—At a meeting of the Berlin Apotheker Verein in the Vereinshaus the impending elections to the Apotheker Kammer (Pharmacists' Chamber) were discussed. Drs. Laux, Schade, Wartenberg, Michaels, Scholz, Beer, Brednow, and Bermann being candidates for membership, and Messrs. Schering, Schoenknecht, Ebel, Apt, Ludwig, Froemsdorf, Kobligk, and Schoenbeck as representatives. It was announced that the next meeting would probably have to discuss the measures to be taken against the encroachments of the sick-clubs.

Adolf von Baeyer, the celebrated Munich chemist, who, after Hofmann and Liebig, has contributed most to maintain the world-wide reputation of German chemists, celebrated his seventieth birthday in Munich on October 31. Baeyer contributed largely to the discovery of eosin, and influenced by his research the manufacture of other organic dyes from coal-tar. The studies on which Baeyer has been engaged since 1866 in connection with the synthetic production of indigo have rendered possible the present output on a commercial scale. Baeyer succeeded Liebig in 1875 at Munich.

More Candidates.—The number of successful pharmaceutical candidates, which fell to an enormous extent in 1905, owing to the introduction of a higher standard of preliminary education for pharmacists, has increased steadily since then. In 1907-8 the number of successful candidates (entered in 1905) did not exceed 271; but in 1909-10 the number of such candidates (entered in 1907) had risen to 502. Next year's return of successful candidates is expected to show a further increase, as the official census of the staffs of the various pharmacies in May 1909 showed that there are 1,703 apprentices in the pharmacies of Germany.

The Latest Weapon.—In the fight between the pharmacists and druggists the latest weapon to be introduced is the party journal edited with the view of "enlightening" the public as to the real position, and pointing out the sins of the other party. Some years ago a number of owners of smaller pharmacies complained that the Apotheker Verein did not look after the interests of the country pharmacists, and an association was formed which has since considerably grown in importance. Recently the latter association has published a journal containing general hints and some news items, intended for the perusal of persons waiting in a pharmacy while having prescriptions made up. This association has been especially active in denouncing offending druggists, therefore it was natural that the official journal should also be drawn into the campaign against this trade. The druggists, however, are about to retaliate with a similar publication, equally "inspired."

Homœopathic Doctors in Germany have for some time been engaged in a campaign the object of which is to discredit the ordinary pharmacist by accusing him of a want of knowledge in the dispensing of homœopathic prescriptions, as no requirements in this direction are made in his curriculum. This is chiefly done so as to obtain permission to dispense their own prescriptions, allopathic doctors being forbidden to dispense. One of the latest moves in this campaign taken by the homœopaths has been to present prescriptions to be made up which call for impossible preparations. As a consequence of a trap of this kind, a pharmacist in Bayreuth has just been fined 12, and costs. A prescription calling for echina D₂ and megalanthes D₂ was presented to be made up; the recipient of the medicines dispensed had them analysed, and then had proceedings taken against the pharmacist for not making up the prescription correctly. In his defence, the pharmacist stated that he took both designations to be mistakes on the part of the prescriber, and therefore gave in their place china and menyanthes, it not being possible for him to communicate at the time with the doctor who had written the prescription.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

"C.I.F." Contract.—Mr. Justice Hamilton gave his decision in the King's Bench Division of the High Court on October 27 in the case of *Biddell Bros. v. E. Clemens, Horst & Co.* It was in respect to a contract for hops which were purchased "c.i.f. London, Liverpool, or Hull, terms net cash." The question that the Judge had to decide was whether the term "net cash" meant that payment should be made on presentation of the shipping documents or if time should be allowed for the buyers to inspect the goods. In the result his Lordship decided that the buyers had a right to examine the goods and to reject them if not in accordance with the contract, and a reasonable opportunity for examination should be given on their arrival in this country.

Country Orders.—In the City of London Court on November 1, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., a claim was made by Messrs. Duncan Watson & Co., oil-merchants, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 17. 13s. for linseed oil supplied to Mr. H. K. Foster, Beyton, Suffolk, who had written to the Judge stating that instead of 12 gals. as sued for he had only had 9 gals. of oil. Further, the plaintiffs had charged him 6d. a gal. more than he bargained for when he gave the order. This the plaintiffs' representative denied. Judge Rentoul ultimately decided to remit the case to the defendant's local County Court, where he could attend. Mr. Harrison said they would rather take judgment for 9 gals. than go down to Suffolk. Judge Rentoul: Yes, and the 6d. per gal. off. Mr. Harrison did not think they should allow it, because the defendant gave a signed order with 2s. 9d. per gal. mentioned, the amount charged. Judge Rentoul said upon that he would give judgment for the plaintiffs for 17. 4s. 9d., with costs.

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

BuVO, LTD.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, on October 29, Mr. Ralph Raphael, solicitor, practising as Ralph Raphael & Co., and residing at De Keyser's Hotel, Victoria Embankment, sued Buvo (1900), Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, for 99l. 16s. 1d., the balance of an account for work done and money expended by the plaintiff as a solicitor. Judgment was given against Buvo, Ltd., by consent, on condition that there was a stay of execution for two months.

A WINCARNIS POSTER.

In the King's Bench Division, on Wednesday, November 2, Mr. Justice Channell heard the action of Carlton Illustrators and another v. Coleman & Co., Ltd., proprietors of "Wincarnis," in which the plaintiffs, with Mr. Alfred Garth-Jones, sought an injunction and damages in respect of the publication of a poster bearing the name of Mr. Garth-Jones. Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., Mr. J. D. Crawford, and Mr. Artemus Jones were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. R. Atkin with Mr. J. B. Eames appeared for the defence.

Carlton Illustrators carry on the business of making and selling artistic illustrations for the use of advertisers and others, and Mr. Alfred Garth-Jones is an artist associated with them in this work. The defendants are the manufacturers and sellers of "Wincarnis." Mr. Jones is the author of a fine line drawing depicting the classic figure of a woman and entitled "Caution," which was ordered and extensively used by the defendants as an advertisement. This drawing the defendants reproduced as a large poster, with Mr. Jones's name upon it; but the poster was coloured and, it was alleged, altered from the original drawing in such a way as to be damaging to Mr. Jones's reputation. The action has previously been before the courts, and on January 24 the Court of Appeal ordered the name of Mr. Jones to be added as a plaintiff in the action (see *C. & D.*, January 29, p. 139). At the present hearing Mr. Buckmaster addressed the Court for the plaintiffs, and called as witnesses Mr. Jones (the plaintiff), Mr. Frank Dixie, R.A., and Mr. E. T. Reed, of "Punch."—Mr. Atkins, who did not call any witnesses for the defence, submitted that the purchaser of the sketch had a right to enlarge it either in black and white or in colour. In order to

recover the plaintiff would have to prove fraudulent intent, and there was no suggestion of that.

His Lordship gave judgment on Thursday. He said that the action was of an unusual character, having been brought under the Fine Arts Copyright Act of 1862, and so far as he knew there had been no case arising under the particular sub-section during the forty-eight years the Act has been in force. Mr. Garth-Jones made the drawing to the order of the defendants, and was paid for it, so that the copyright passed to them. There was nothing in the agreement as to the manner in which it should be used, the defendants therefore simply acquired the copyright without any right to publish it in a different form without the artist's consent. They had, however, reproduced the drawing in the form of a large coloured poster, to which they had put the name of Mr. Garth-Jones, thereby representing that it was his work. There could be no doubt as to their having represented the poster as being by Mr. Garth-Jones, as they had sent out a circular to chemists and others announcing the "Wincarnis" would be advertised on every hoarding in London by a beautiful allegorical picture by Mr. Garth-Jones. Persons offending under Section 7 of the Act rendered themselves liable to a penalty of £10 and a forfeiture of the copies remaining of the thing altered, and he thought the action maintainable so far as the penalty was concerned. The plaintiff also asked for an injunction to prevent future breaches of the statutory enactments, and under the circumstances, although probably the defendants would not go on publishing after judgment, the plaintiff had a right to an injunction. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the penalty of 10l. and granted the injunction. The plaintiffs, the Carlton Illustrators, would have to pay the costs of the defendants in the action down to the time the name of Mr. Garth-Jones was added, and from that time Mr. Garth-Jones would have costs against the defendants.

Pharmacy Act.

ADDRESS ON THE LABEL.

At the Cardiff Police Court on October 26, Messrs. Sparks, Treharne & Densham, chemists, 108 Bute Street, Cardiff, were summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for an alleged infringement of Section 17, for selling a poison without labelling it with the name and address of the seller of the poison. Mr. Lewis Morgan, who appeared for the Society, said the bottle—which contained "paregoric"—was sold by the defendants' errand-boy on September 15 to a private detective (Mr. John Gillett), and the bottle that was handed to him bore the names of the firm and the London City address only, so that it would not be possible, in the event of certain contingencies, to trace where the poison was actually sold. This statement was substantiated with evidence by Mr. John Gillett and Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc. For the defence Mr. Ivor Vachell said the firm had been well known in London for many years as wholesale druggists. With the branch house in Cardiff they were doing well, and a good deal of jealousy had been engendered. The instructions were not to sell anything by retail, though Gillett prevailed upon the errand-boy to sell him fourpennyworth of paregoric. The boy, in consequence, had been dismissed. The Deputy Stipendiary (Mr. R. Allen) found that defendants, in giving their London address, complied with the intention of the Act. Therefore he dismissed the case. Mr. Lewis Morgan gave formal notice of application to state a case.

SECTION 15: SALE OF XL-ALL INSECTICIDE WITHOUT LICENSED VENDOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

At the Portsmouth County Court on October 27, Judge Gye heard further argument in the action by the Pharmaceutical Society to recover under Section 15 a penalty of 5l. from J. G. Bryson, seedsman and licensed vendor of horticultural poisons, Portsmouth, for selling a package of XL-All insecticide without his name and address. Mr. F. C. Burley again appeared for the Society, and Mr. A. L. Kent for the defendant. The first hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, October 29, p. 651. The case for the prosecution is that the defendant having failed to

put his name and address on the poison is not freed from the Section 15 penalty of 5*l.*, which is waived in the case of those who are under Section 2 of the 1908 Act licensed to sell poisons for agricultural and horticultural purposes and who conform to the regulations made under the section. Defendant's failure to label is said to be a breach of the regulations, and the Society chose to prosecute under Section 15 instead of Section 17. The defence is that the prosecution should be under the latter.

On resuming, Mr. Burley continued his argument and pointed out that Section 15 says: "Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this Act had not passed," showing clearly, which was an admitted fact, that proceedings could be taken under either Section 15 or Section 17; but what he said was that it was perfectly open for the Pharmaceutical Society to take these proceedings under Section 15.

His Honour: There is no specific power to sue in the County Court, is there?

Mr. Burley replied that there is in Section 12 of the Act of 1852.

His Honour: Not under the 1868 Act?

After further remarks on this point, Mr. Kent replied for the defence. He said his case was that these proceedings, if they ought to have been taken at all, ought to have been taken under Section 17, and not under Section 15.

His Honour: You say "If they ought to have been taken at all." Do you go to the length of saying they are wrongly taken under this section altogether?

Mr. Kent said he did. His client was duly licensed by the local authorities under the 1908 Act to sell and keep open shop for the sale of poisons for horticultural and agricultural purposes, and his licence was in force on the date of this alleged offence, and he put in the licence because of the conditions printed on the back of it, and to which he should have need to refer. The only offence which was alleged against the defendant was the omission to put the name and address on this particular bottle. In all other respects it was admitted that the bottle was sufficiently and properly labelled. Could it be said that the mere omission to have his name and address on that bottle was sufficient, in the face of his licence, to render him liable for selling and keeping open shop for the sale of poisons? The Act was a penal one and should, of course, be strictly construed; but to make duly licensed persons liable to that penalty of 5*l.* at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society for the sale of poisons was to read into the Act words which were not there, and to extend it in in such a way as might cause a considerable amount of injustice.

His Honour: Why do you say to "read into the Act words which are not there"; what do you base that observation upon?

Mr. Kent said that in the case of a chemist and druggist who sold a bottle of poison without a label on it, it could not be suggested in court that that chemist had kept open shop without being a duly registered person, and so he submitted in this case that the mere fact of defendant having omitted to put a proper label on a bottle would not be sufficient to revoke his registration under the Act of 1908. In reply to his Honour, Mr. Kent said if the 1908 Act only were concerned his client was liable for selling without a label under Section 17 of the 1868 Act, and for that might have been prosecuted in the police court before two justices of the peace. The penalty under the two sections was totally different. In one case it was a fixed penalty of 5*l.*, in the other the Justices had discretion to fix the sum at any amount "not exceeding 5*l.*" That was proof that the two offences were totally distinct and were intended to be distinct.

His Honour: The question is, although they may be intended to be, are they kept so? Does, or does not, the Act of Parliament authorise these proceedings now in question to be taken under Section 15; that is the only question.

Mr. Kent: My contention, of course, your Honour, is that it does not.

His Honour: Mr. Burley admits, as I understand, that it was perfectly open for them to have taken proceedings

under Section 17, but, rightly or wrongly, they have chosen to take them under Section 15, and you have to show that they have no power to take them under that section before you can succeed.

Mr. Kent: But, your Honour, surely it is for my friend to show that he has the power to do it, not for me to show that he has not?

His Honour: No, he has done it; it is for you to show that he is wrong.

Mr. Kent: I ask your Honour whether you hold that after having been duly licensed by the local authority, under Section 2 of the 1908 Act, the defendant can be held liable for selling and keeping open shop for the sale of poisons simply and purely because inadvertently in one particular instance he omitted to have his name and address on the label.

His Honour pointed out that the section also referred to "retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons," so that whichever of those things he did he could be hit for it under that section, and one of those things he had undoubtedly done.

Mr. Kent: Which under his licence he is perfectly at liberty to do.

His Honour: He is perfectly at liberty to do it providing that he conforms to certain regulations. If he does not conform to those regulations his liberty is gone.

Mr. Kent: No, it is not. He could the moment after, so long as he held his licence, continue to sell these poisons if properly labelled. Supposing after he sold this one bottle insufficiently labelled he sold another bottle properly labelled, would your Honour hold that in one instance he was selling and keeping open shop in such a way as to render himself liable under Section 15; but that at the next moment, and in the same transaction, he was not liable for selling and keeping open shop?

His Honour: He would not be liable in the one case because he conformed to the regulations. It is as clean as daylight. Your plea now is, as it was in the case of the baby in "Midshipman Easy," I think it was, that "it was such a very little one."

After some interchange of opinion by Mr. Kent and his Honour on this point, his Honour asked once more: On what ground do you say he can't be liable to a penalty of 5*l.* if he sold a bottle with the prescribed label on it?

Mr. Kent: Because I say that Section 15 of the 1868 Act was a section passed for the protection of the chemist; the marginal note said that it was so. The section was passed so as to give the Pharmaceutical Society power over people who were not duly registered, to prevent them selling poisons and thus entering into unfair competition with the pharmaceutical chemist. Section 17 was for a totally different purpose. Its object was that coroners and others should be able easily to trace the place from which the poison had been procured. Mr. Burley had referred to other clauses in the regulations, and had said that if there had been breaches of those other clauses not mentioned in Section 17 there would have been no remedy against the defendant—

Mr. Burley: I did not say that. I said that would be the effect if your contention were true, which is quite a different thing.

Mr. Kent said there was a remedy provided in Regulation 8, whereby the local authority could revoke or suspend his licence if he failed to comply with the requirements of these regulations. It came to this: that a man was liable to three penalties for one offence.

Mr. Burley: Not "penalties," punishments we will say.

Mr. Kent said he was liable to this penalty of 5*l.* at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society, the payment of which would be no defence to a prosecution in the police court, and, in addition to that, he might have his licence revoked by the local authority, all for the same offence. Surely it was never the intention of the Legislature that such a state of things should exist. He urged, in conclusion, that this was an offence under Section 17 and not under Section 15, and that it was not within the jurisdiction of that Court to award the Pharmaceutical Society the penalty of 5*l.* they were seeking to enforce. Regard should be had to the purposes for which the Act of 1868 was passed, and the circumstances which led to the passing of the Act of 1908. The

Act of 1903 was passed for the purpose of enabling horticulturists to sell a certain number of poisons for particular purposes, and the mere fact of omitting to place a proper label upon one bottle was not sufficient to practically cancel their licence, and make them liable under Section 15. Being a duly registered person the proceedings ought to have been taken in the police court. So far as the Pharmaceutical Society was concerned the case was out of their jurisdiction and was within the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

His Honour gave judgment on Thursday in favour of the Society, but granted a stay of execution with leave to appeal.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Private Meeting.

A MEETING of the creditors of Archibald Edgar BurrIDGE (trading as William & BurrIDGE), 73 London Road, Portsmouth, chemist and druggist, was held last week at the offices of Messrs. Oscar Berry, Portsmouth. Mr. Manners, who represented the principal creditors, presided. The statement of affairs was presented, showing unsecured creditors' claims 322*l.* odd and assets 86*l.*, consisting of the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the business. This latter sum is after paying off preference claims in regard to the rent, rates, taxes, etc. It was reported that the debtor started trading on his own account about 1889. His first business was in Kingston Crescent. He purchased this from his father-in-law, paying 200*l.* for it by instalments spread over four years. In 1907 he took over the business in the London Road. The total ingoing was about 56*l.*, and the debtor borrowed about 70*l.* from a friend in order to pay this. The returns of this business have averaged about 600*l.* a year, but of late they have decreased considerably. The deficiency is said to be mainly due to the profits not being sufficient to cover the working expenses, and also the heavy expenses in connection with the continual illness of the debtor's wife. The furniture is claimed by Mrs. BurrIDGE as having been bought by her with her own money. The debtor's life is insured, but the policies are held by the bank as security. No offer was submitted, and the creditors resolved that the estate should be realised and divided under a deed of assignment in favour of Mr. Oscar Berry as trustee. (See below.)

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

GRUNDY, R. E., and PARKINSON, J., Radcliffe, manufacturing chemists, under the style of R. E. Grundy & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

GILFORD, NORMAN, East Grinstead, veterinary surgeon.
WORTS, LEWIS, Leighton Buzzard, doctor of medicine.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BARTON-WRIGHT, EDWARD WILLIAM, Albemarle Street, London, W., therapeutical specialist.
GILFORD, NORMAN, East Grinstead, veterinary surgeon.

Deeds of Arrangement.

BurrIDGE, Archibald Edgar, late 73 London Road, now "Rochdale," Oriol Road, Portsmouth, Hants, Chemist.—Trustee: O. Berry, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth, C.A. Dated October 26; filed October 28. Secured creditors, 57*l.*: liabilities unsecured, 322*l.*; estimated net assets, 86*l.* Among the creditors are: Manners & Hopkinson (23*l.*); Randall & Son, Ltd., Southampton (14*l.*).

Durrell, Wilfred Ernest, 3 High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. Chemist.—Trustee: C. Comins, 50 Cannon Street, London, E.C., C.A. Dated October 27; filed October 28. Secured creditors, 36*l.*: liabilities unsecured, 2,214*l.*; estimated net assets, 572*l.* The creditors include: Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (31*l.*); John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (12*l.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (42*l.*); Butler & Crispe (46*l.*); Consol Automatic Aëratoms, Ltd. (17*l.*); T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King (10*l.*); Idris & Co., Ltd. (24*l.*); Manners & Hopkinson (61*l.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (18*l.*); W. Sutton & Co. (172*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (24*l.*); Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Birmingham (16*l.*); Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry (31*l.*); T. H. Wilkinson, Manchester (26*l.*).

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

GENERAL OXYGEN SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To acquire from C. Ridley the benefit of certain inventions relating (*inter alia*) to the production of oxygen by cyclic operations. The first directors are A. O. P. Gordon and C. Ridley. R.O., Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.

N. A. RUBENS & Co., LTD.—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business (*inter alia*) of chemists and druggists, and to adopt an agreement with N. A. Rubens, E. Linden, and E. M. L. Bolger. The first directors are C. H. McEuen (chairman), H. Edwards, and N. A. Rubens. Qualification 500*l.*

DROIT BATH-SALT Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of bath-salt manufacturers formerly carried on by R. J. Green, A. Hurley, and G. Kinross as the "Droit Bath-salt Co.," Cross Keys House, Moor-gate Street, E.C., and to adopt an agreement with the North-umberland Syndicate, Ltd.

KLEENIT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, industrial, proprietary, and other preparations, and to adopt an agreement with J. St. Clair Colson. The first directors are O. Krupka, H. A. Jacoby, and J. St. Clair Colson. R.O., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

COLCROSS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a merchant and manufacturer of proprietary goods carried on by H. J. F. Crosby at River Head Chambers, Victoria Street, Grimsby, as the Trade Supply Association, and to carry on the same and that of bakers, grocers, ship-chandlers, chemists, meat-extract makers, etc.

O'SULLIVAN & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the business of druggists and chemists. The first subscribers are T. L. O'Sullivan, 9 York Terrace, Cork, druggist, and M. Tucker, Tuckerville, Copley Place, Cork, pharmaceutical chemist. T. L. O'Sullivan is the first director. R.O., 43 King Street, Cork.

CARBIC, LTD.—Capital 500,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (200,000 cumulative and participating preference). Objects: To acquire that portion of the business of C. C. Wakefield & Co. which relates to acetylene lighting, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in carbic cakes, chemicals, gas, carbide of calcium, oxide of calcium, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield. The first directors are Sir Charles C. Wakefield (chairman), C. Bingham, W. F. Reid, W. M. Letts, and J. Browne.

Company News.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, and 7 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the preference shares.

COMPANIES' REGISTER.—A notice gazetted on November 1 states that the following companies will be struck off the Register of Joint-stock Companies at the expiration of three months from that date, unless cause is shown to the contrary: Chemical and Electrolytic Syndicate, Ltd.; Grimshaw Drug and Dental Co., Ltd.; Jackson Drug Co., Ltd.; Maltova, Ltd.; Taylor's Drug-stores (Blackburn), Ltd.; Tillott's Drug-stores, Ltd.

TAYLOR'S DRUG Co., LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended June 30, 1910, shows net profit for the year of 3,893*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and a balance from last year of 99*l.* 12*s.* Of the total it is proposed to carry 973*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* to reserve, in accordance with the terms of the trust deed for the debenture-holders, and to pay 6 per cent. dividend on the preference shares, amounting to 2,314*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance of 705*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, which is carried forward to the next year's account. These figures show an improvement upon the preceding year, when the net profit for nine months amounted to 1,834*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The net profit from the trade account at the same time was 4,883*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, while for the last twelve months it has been 5,664*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Meanwhile also the amount due to sundry creditors has been reduced from 35,024*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* to 30,017*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Apart from the profit from trade account the company received 2,385*l.* from rents of properties, 24*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* interest from investments, and 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for transfer-fees. Of the total 8,082*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* the managing director receives 1,000*l.* as salary, 3,091*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* is paid as interest on mortgage, debentures, etc., and 96*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* to income-tax account balance.

Births.

ENNALS.—At 70 High Street, Stamford, on November 1, the wife of W. Selby Ennals, chemist and druggist, of a son.

STEWART.—At the Medical Hall, Main Street, Letterkenny, co. Donegal, on October 27, the wife of Robert Stewart, R.D., of a daughter.

SWENY.—At 1 Lincoln Place, Dublin, on October 24, the wife of Frederick William Sweny, R.D., of a son.

Marriages.

LEWIS—BOAKE.—On October 27, at Forest Hall, Loughton, Mr. Oswald E. Lewis, third son of the late Edward J. Lewis, of Worcester, to Hilda R. Boake, daughter of Mr. A. Boake, F.C.S. (Messrs. A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd.), of Highstanding, Loughton.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

ROBERTS—JOHNSTON.—On October 22, 1860, at Arthur Street Chapel, Walworth, London, S.E., by the Rev. Jonathan George, John Hall Roberts (son and brother of Roberts & Roberts, Market Place, Leicester) to Janet McDonald Johnston (daughter of the late John Johnston, Stamford). [Present address, 26 Essex Street, Whitstable-on-Sea, where Mr. Roberts has been in business for many years.]

Deaths.

MONTAGUE.—At Sutton Road, Watford, recently, Mr. Abraham Montague, for fifty years with Messrs. E. M. & M. T. Chater, chemists, Watford, aged sixty-five.

PARKER.—On October 18, Mr. William Parker, chemist and druggist, 10 Airedale Mount, Bradford, aged seventy-four.

WILLIAMSON.—At 91 Sea View Road, Liscard, Cheshire, on October 30, suddenly, Mrs. E. M. Williamson, wife of Mr. Nicholas Williamson, chemist and druggist, of Liscard, and 139 Breck Road, Anfield, Liverpool.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. R. D. JUDD has opened a cash drug-stores at Boreham Wood, Herts.

BOOTS, LTD., have bought the old-established shop of Mr. W. Dixon, chemist, Aston Cross, Birmingham.

MR. J. BOYLE, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from Burton Street to Parliament Street, Nottingham.

MR. BROMLEY has taken over the business of Mr. W. H. Green, chemist and druggist, in Hollyhead Road, Handsworth.

MR. E. A. TILLEY, chemist and druggist, late of Wareham, has purchased the business of Mr. R. J. Marshall-say, pharmacist, 10 King Street, Thetford.

MR. H. W. DIX, chemist and druggist, of Malpas, has purchased through the agency of Messrs. Brett & Co., Leicester, the business of Edwards, Chymists, Ltd., 20 The Brittox, Devizes.

The practice of the late Mr. Oscar Guttman, consulting chemist, is to be continued by his sons, Dr. Leo F. Guttman and Mr. Camillo J. Guttman, as Oscar Guttman & Sons, at 60 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

MESSRS. H. SALLE & Co., 4 Rue Elzevir, Paris, have appointed as their sole London representatives Messrs. Bennett Bros., 74 Coleman Street, London, E.C., in place of Messrs. F. Wachendorff & Co.

MESSRS. BERENGER FRÈRES, LTD., manufacturing chemists and perfumers, have transferred their business from 5 Exchange Parade, Southwark Street, S.E., to larger premises at 78 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

MR. WILLIAM PALMER (formerly with Messrs. Squire & Sons and the Army and Navy Stores), of 107 Queen Street, Maidenhead, has acquired premises adjoining his present business which he is opening as an optical and sight-testing department.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, of Oxford, has been appointed a Justice to exercise the powers conferred by the Lunacy Act, 1890.

ALDERMAN H. POTTER (of Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd.) has been elected Mayor of Stepney, a position he held in 1903-4.

ALDERMAN JOSEPH BEECHAM and MR. E. GLOVER, of the Beecham's pill staff at St. Helens, have returned from their business visit to New York.

MR. ROBERT JONES, chemist and druggist, of Carnarvon, has left on a voyage to New Zealand. Mr. Jones expects to return home next May.

MR. JAMES MCKENZIE, of Singapore, has been spending a holiday in Scotland during the past four months, and will return by the *Nubia*, which sails on November 19.

MR. W. J. UGLOW WOOLCOCK, Ph.C., a student of Gray's Inn, has passed the Real Property and Conveyancing examination of the Council of Legal Education.

PROFESSOR A. W. CROSSLEY, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., of the School of Pharmacy, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science of the London University for 1910-12.

MR. H. W. BEALE, chemist and druggist, 12 Portland Road, South Norwood, London, S.E., has been elected a member of the committee of the local Traders' Association.

MR. J. R. BROUGH, C.C., of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., and Mayor of Stoke Newington, was entertained to dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel by the Borough Council last week.

DR. A. H. MANN, the organist of King's College, Cambridge, and University organist, whose organ recital forms one of the most pleasant recollections of those who visited the British Pharmaceutical Conference, has had the degree of M.A. Honoris Causa conferred upon him.

A FEW of the more intimate friends of Mr. Robert Drane, chemist, Queen Street, Cardiff, have presented him with a bust of himself in token of the great esteem and affection in which he is held, and as some recognition of his high attainments both as a naturalist and an antiquarian. The bust was executed by Mr. Merrivale, and an engraving of it appears in the Cardiff "Western Mail," October 31.

MR. C. C. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C., F.C.S., barrister-at-law and chemical engineer, who was one of the original members of the Society of Chemical Industry, and was called to the Bar about a dozen years ago, has been appointed a K.C. and was one of several who were admitted by the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges on Wednesday. Mr. Hutchinson was formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. S. H. Johnson & Co., Ltd., chemical engineers, Stratford.

Recent Wills.

MR. WILLIAM THOMSON, 3 Bruce Street, Hillhead, Glasgow, chemist and druggist.—An inventory lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk of Lanarkshire at Glasgow shows estate amounting to 4,715*l*.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HOLROYD, 114 Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., and of 31 Duke Street, Piccadilly, London, W., pharmaceutical chemist, who died on May 10, aged seventy-seven, left estate valued at 2,202*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*. gross, of which 1,430*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*. is net personalty.

MR. FRASER SELBY, Tannery House, Tremadoc, Carnarvon, and of Hazlemere, South Hill, Bromley, Kent, permanent director of Messrs. Henry Clark & Sons, Ltd., oil-refiners, who died on September 4, aged seventy-four, left estate of the gross value of 8,319*l*., with net personalty 8,070*l*.

Trade Notes.

A BIG new home for Lemco and Oxo is being built on the west side of Queen Street, London, E.C., on the way to Southwark Bridge.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C., will close at twelve o'clock on Lord Mayor's Day, Wednesday, November 9.

SEQUARINE is a serum for nervous and other diseases manufactured in the laboratories of Messrs. C. Richter & Co., at Kreuzlingen, Switzerland. Full particulars regarding it may be obtained from the firm's office at 59-61 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

ZENOBI A GROWS.—In order to accommodate his growing business, Mr. W. F. Charles, of the Zenobia Perfume Laboratories, has recently purchased the extensive three-floor factory and warehouses adjoining his works in Woodgate, Loughborough, lately owned by Lloyds Bank.

BOVRIL FOOD-VALUE.—Bovril, Ltd., Old Street, London, E.C., are calling attention in our advertisement pages to the remarkable results obtained with Bovril during the course of food-tests carried out at the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin. These were referred to in the *C. & D.*, October 1, p. 517, and are worth serious consideration.

BRUSSELS AWARDS.—The Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd., 121 Oxford Street, London, W., have obtained the following awards for their exhibits at the Brussels Exhibition: Class 16 (Medicine and Surgery), Grand Prix; Class 111 (Health and Nursing), Grand Prix; Class 125 (Hygiene and Sanitary Appliances), Grand Prix; Class 118 (Colonial Outfits), Diplôme d'honneur.

WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of State for War has informed Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., that their tenders for the following have been accepted: Rubber and waterproof goods; surgical appliances and sundries; surgical instruments; repairs to surgical instruments, etc. The firm are sole contractors for surgical instruments for three years.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We observe that the "American Druggist" (which is generally well informed) states that "liquor carbonis detergens is said to be identical with the liquor picis carbonis of the British Pharmacopœia." This is an error. Liquor carbonis detergens (Wright) is a product *sui generis* uniform in character and composition. We published on December 4 last independent testimony to this effect from the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

NEW PRODUCTS.—Messrs. Callard & Co., 74 Regent Street, London, W., call our attention to an agar-agar compound of theirs—Avarin powder—which is taken in teaspoonful doses for regulating the action of the bowels, and is retailed in 2s. tins. Avarin powder mixes readily with tea, coffee, or cocoa. Another novelty is Cibrola, a food in which casein and glycerophosphates are combined. Cibrola may be called an accessory food in that it is taken in quantities of two teaspoonfuls in addition to the patients' ordinary diet. It sells at 1s. and 3s. 4d. per tin.

THE "WENBURY" COMB-CASE derives its novelty from the steel spring clasps which replace the old elastics or tapes used for keeping the combs in position. It consists of three strong cloth-covered leaves with holders for two dozen combs. The fastening flaps allow some expansion or contraction according to the state of the contents. The price of the holder is 3s. 6d., subject to the usual 5 per cent. discount, or it can be obtained filled with a very varied assortment of combs as regards shape and texture for 17s. Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., are the suppliers of the case.

MEMORY TRAINING is a comparatively recent outcome of the strenuous struggle for success which is so noticeable a feature of modern times. The Pelham-Foster School of Memory, by its system of memory building, is endeavouring to prevent one of the main causes of failure in life,

and to provide its students with that necessary concentration of mind and thought which is so essential nowadays. Those of our readers who suffer from faulty or failing memory should write to the Secretary of the School at 4 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C., for its pamphlet on "Memory Training," which gives full particulars of its course of instruction.

E. MEITZEN BRAND EAU DE COLOGNE.—Messrs. H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., have forwarded us a sample of Eau de Cologne, Johann Maria Farina, Dr. E. Meitzen, of which brand they are the proprietors in this country. By arrangement with the Cologne owners Messrs. Bronnley make this refreshing perfume in England, thus saving the heavy taxes imposed by the German Government on the article, which is only partly recovered under rebate. The Eau de Cologne is of a particularly fragrant, lasting, and revivifying type, and will accord satisfaction to the most fastidious users of the article. Further particulars and prices can be obtained by writing to Bronnley's Soap-works, Warple Way, Acton Vale, London, W.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 5, 1910.)

"VOLTOL"; for oils and greases (47). By Stern-Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd., 16 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 326,867.

"SPRAYLENE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. Kinder, 96 Sanvey Gate, Leicester. 323,128.

Man's head in profile, with facsimile signature "HANS SCHWARZKOPF"; for all goods (48). By Hans Schwarzkopf Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6 and 7 Schonhauser Allee, Berlin. 324,503.

"LOUISETTE," and label device; for perfumery, etc. (48). By A. des Cressonnieres et Cie., 17 rue Lamartine, Lille. 324,957.

"CRYSTOLIS"; for all goods (48). By R. A. Sweet, 6 Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 325,701.

"EQUINOX"; for all goods (48). By Chrstr. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 326,733.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 12, 1910.)

"LEATHERS' IMPROVED OZONATOR," and device of wreath and crown; for deodorising materials (2) and for deodorising apparatus (11). By C. C. Leathers, 48 Harvey Road, Leytonstone, E. 312,766/7.

"SPARTAN"; for disinfectants and deodorisers (2). By Henry Bury, Jun., & Co., Bridge Street Works, Church, Lancs. 326,315.

"WHITBUSH"; for chemicals (2). By D. T. White, Jun., 15 High Street, Chislehurst. 326,827.

"AJAX"; for rheumatism tablets and liniment (3). By F. L. Smith, 75 Commercial Road, Hereford. 326,090.

"URITIKA"; for a medicine (3). By J. Grimshaw & Sons, Tame Street, Guide Bridge, Manchester. 326,253.

YA-BO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. M. Peddie, 3 Carmunnock Place, Mount Florida, Glasgow. 326,571.

"ROUGH ON CORNS" and "ROUGH ON BUNIONS," with two label devices; for medicated corn and bunion plasters (3). By E. S. Wells, 706-708 Grand Street, Jersey City, U.S.A. 326,350.

"RAPHAÑOSE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Maria von Barby, 5 Cranachstrasse, Villa Rapha, Weimar, Germany. 326,964.

"SPECTROS"; for general optical goods (8). By W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., 313 High Holborn, London, W.C. 325,849.

"VIBROSTAT"; for surgical instruments and apparatus (11). By J. C. Johansen, 16 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C. 326,143.

"CITODA"; for food-substances (42). By Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green North, Manchester. 325,116.

"ACME"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19-21 Lower Priory, Birmingham. 326,539.

"PILOGENIO"; for a hair-preparation. By F. A. Giffoni, 17 Rua 1º, de Marco, Rio de Janeiro. 325,672.

"FRAGO"; for shaving-soap (48). By B. S. Bernstein, St. John's Lane, Liverpool. 325,935.
 "LAVETTE"; for toilet-soap (48). By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 326,364.

"SANSOL"; for all goods (48). By T. B. Wildman, 5 Low Street, Keighley. 326,495.

"ALBYR"; for all goods (48). By H. B. Maxwell, 1 Willow-field Square, Eastbourne. 326,885.

"MONOCETOS"; for brushes (50). By G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 326,871.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 19, 1910.)

"PINKOLINE"; for all goods (2). By E. L. Stroud, North Road, Southall, Middlesex. 318,506.

"OMY"; for chemicals (2), medicated soap (3), and for a polishing-preparation (50). By R. S. Hudson, Ltd., Bankhall, Liverpool. 324,930/1, 324,933.

Facsimile signature "W. J. VAUGHAN FOWDEN"; for veterinary medicines (2). By W. J. V. Fowden, 30 Church Street, Altrineham. 326,156.

Spraying-device, with figures of manservant and maidservant with syringes; for chemical substances (2), syringes (13). "FLOROZON"; for syringes (13). By "Kosmos" Trading Co., Ltd., 94 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 326,406/7, 326,403.

Device of winged eye over man's head; for medicines and ointment (3). By Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Wells Street, London, W. 324,768.

"MAGICINE"; for medicines (3). By J. C. Taylor, 143 Maehon Bank, Sheffield. 325,218.

"BROSÉYL"; for a nerve-medicine (3). By Mary H. Ashton-Clarke, 15 Rue de Paris, Puteaux, France. 325,311.

"JOBING'S IRON MALT COMPOUND"; and label device for a medicinal preparation (3). By E. Jobling, 119 Hawthorne Avenue, Hull. 325,032.

"RUMEKO"; for medicine (3). By Rumeke Vegetable Compound Co., Union Street, Oldham. 325,325.

"HEATHER"; for an ointment (3). By A. H. Salmon, Carmarthen Road, Ravenhill, Swansea. 325,347.

"PERKENOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Dr. Heinrich Byk, 18 Windseheidstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenberg. 326,447.

"PALITE"; for all goods (3). By T. Palin, High Legh, Knutsford. 326,486.

"VIN-IRO"; for a medicated wine (3). By Haworth & Airey, 8 Fletcher Street, Bury. 326,496.

"VASOTONIN"; for pharmaceutical chemicals (3). By T. Teichgraber, Camphausenstrasse 26, Berlin. 326,554.

"COMET BRAND" in label device; for essential oils and essences (4). By W. H. Hobbs & Co., Ltd., 5 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 326,740.

"SKOGENS"; for wood-distillates (4). By Skogens Kol-Aktiebolag, Kilafors, Helsingland, Sweden. 326,352.

"COQUETTE"; for pince-nez and eyeglasses (8). By S. Richardson, 12 and 13 Henrietta Street, London, W.C. 313,302.

SOUTHALL'S "SANITARY TOWEL," and label device; for sanitary towels (11). By Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham. 326,384.

"EMPIRE"; for dental apparatus and goods (11). By Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., 5-12 Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W. 326,606.

"E-LAS-TO"; for massage instruments and apparatus (11). By "Sanitas" Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Friedrichstrasse 131b, Berlin. 326,918.

"CHÂTELET," and label device with wording "SOURCE DU CHÂTELET, EVIAN"; for a natural mineral-water (44). By Société des Sources d'Eaux Minérales du Châtelet, Lieu du Mur Blanc, Evian-les-Bains. 323,816, 324,084.

"SOL-URICO"; for aerated table-water (44). By Smith & Speneer, Ltd., 18 Park Road, Redditch. 326,359.

"MYLADY"; for perfumery, &c. (48). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., 41A Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 324,031.

"AERO"; for toilet-combs (50). By Hannover'sche Gummi-Kamm Manufacturing Co., 1 Wunstorfer-Strasse, Limmer, near Hanover. 325,415.

AMONG the imports into Paraguay during 1909 were the following: Drugs and chemicals, 13,379*l.*; surgical instruments, 1,089*l.*; and perfumery, 5,803*l.* Of the drugs and chemicals, France supplied 3,947*l.* worth, Germany 2,125*l.*, the United Kingdom 2,777*l.*, and the U.S.A. 1,125*l.*

Veterinary Notes.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Winter Wants.

As summer is past, autumn is come, and winter fast approaching, the veterinary chemist should look around and prepare his stock of medicines suitable for the cases most likely to occur at this season of the year and for a few months to come. Horses and cattle are being taken off the grass and from cold temperature on to a sudden change of food and warm temperature, which either singly or combined are usually the forerunners, if not the actual cause, of many of the ailments seen at this time of the year—viz., strangles (see *C. & D.*, June 20, 1908), colds, chest complaints (especially congestion of the lungs), and a great many dietetic diseases affecting the stomach and bowels. Black quarter is also very common at this season, as well as mud fever and cases of general debility and weakness (see *C. & D.*, October 17, 1908). The chemist should have the various remedies prepared, as in "Veterinary Counter-practice," for the various diseases. As for black quarter, I would advise a trial of the blacklegoid serum for injection, along with a cheap and suitable injector or syringe, or in the seton or tape form, for inserting into the muscle. No doubt if the above is given a trial and proves effectual in the district, it will well recompense the chemist for his trouble. Fever, joint, cordial and colic draughts and balls should predominate, and as for other remedies a few suitable to meet immediate requirements usually suffice. Physic balls, "various sizes," should also be in readiness, as well as a few cathartic and stimulating doses for cattle. Cattle-spices in packets should be prominently displayed, as well as a few simple and useful liniments and lotions. Undoubtedly, by giving one or all of the above a prominent and conspicuous position in the shop or window, with or without the distribution of a suitable quantity of handbills, a due reward will be the result and well worth the extra labour.

Johne's Disease or Coccidiosis?

JOHNE'S DISEASE, a form of chronic bacterial dysentery, has recently made its appearance in an epidemic form in this country, outbreaks having been reported from several districts. The origin of the disease has not hitherto been properly traced, and by some veterinarians the causal organism is said to be a coccidium, or species of protozoa, and hence the disease has also been named coccidiosis. Finlay Dun defines Johne's disease as "a disease of cattle caused by microbes closely resembling tubercle bacilli. The lesions occur in the small intestine and mesenteric glands. Usually fatal." Coccidiosis is defined by the same authority thus: "A disease of the intestine and liver, caused by coccidia, cystlike parasites, which invade the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane and biliary canals. Occurs in cattle, sheep, pig, dog, rabbit, fowl, duck, pheasant, etc.; often incurable." In connection with the disease some work has been done in the United States, where Johne's disease and coccidiosis seem to be regarded as synonymous terms, but not much definite information has been obtained in consequence of the small supply of clinical material available. The disease appeared on a farm in Pennsylvania in 1908, and early last year rectal scrapings were taken from all the cattle, followed this year by the examination of the faeces not only of oxen, but of horses, goats, and chickens. In all the specimens, save from the chickens, bodies were found in the smears stained for acid-fast bacilli, and the same bodies were found in two cattle which died from chronic dysentery. *Post-mortem* examination showed an extensive enteritis of the small intestine, and the mucous membrane was covered with a grey slimy coat. Scrapings of the mucous membrane of the small intestine showed more of the bodies than the scrapings of the rectum. The mesenteric lymph-glands showed red foci, and sections of the rectum and small intestine showed many of the bodies within the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane, but they are present in greatest numbers in the small intestines. The unstained bodies are rounded or oval in shape, 2.5 to 5 micra in size, of a definite shape, many having a double-walled appearance. The inner structure

is well seen when the staining is done with iron-hæmatoxylin. The shape and structure and the presence of the bodies in the epithelial cells go to prove that they are coccidia, though they are smaller than the coccidia that are known to infect cattle in foreign countries. It is believed that the coccidium is pathogenic for cattle and capable of producing a form of chronic dysentery. Although the coccidia were found in the fæces of the horses and goats on the infected farms, no symptoms of the disease have been observed in either goats or horses. According to Finlay Dun, treatment of coccidiosis in this country consists in preventing extension by disinfecting the premises, excreta, and litter with solution of sulphurous acid (3 per cent.) or formalin, and the use of pure drinking-water. Curative treatment—disinfect intestine by purgative, followed by antiseptics; glycerin and ferrous sulphate in drinking-water; sodium hyposulphite, sulphur, lysol, cyllin.

Adulterated Oil of Star Anise.

By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

AS is probably well known, it is many years since star-aniseed oil arrived in this country in anything but a genuine condition, as on the last occasion when adulterated oil was shipped to London the energetic measures taken by the interested parties soon stamped the adulteration out. A new outbreak of adulteration has just taken place, but fortunately of quite a temporary nature, as the shipments now arriving are of excellent quality. I have examined a number of the samples of the parcels involved, all of which were quite similar in nature, and had the following characters:

Specific gravity at 20°	...	...	0.9575 to 0.9740
Refractive index at 20°	...	...	1.5460 to 1.5475
Melting-point	...	...	12° to 15°
Congeaing-point	...	...	10.5° to 12°
Optical rotation	...	...	-0° 15' to +0° 35'

It will be noticed that the specific gravity is abnormally low, and does not correspond with pharmacopœial requirements, while the melting and congealing points are also very low. The refractive index is lower than I have ever found for pure aniseed oil, which has a value between 1.5520 and 1.5580 or thereabouts. The slight dextro-rotation indicates nothing, as some samples of pure star-anise oil are faintly dextro-rotatory.

A large sample from one shipment was examined more fully, and finally a bulked sample made from a number of the above-described samples, and fractionally distilled, side by side with a pure anise oil. The results of this distillation are embodied in the following table:

	Adulterated oil	Pure oil
Specific gravity at 20°	... 0.9720	0.982
Optical rotation	... 0°	-1° 10'
Refractive index at 20°	... 1.5469	1.5547
Melting-point	... 13°	18°
Congeaing-point	... 11°	15°
Ref. index of 1st 10%	... 1.5160	1.5346
M.-pt. of 1st 10%	... -3° (partial solidification)	8°
Ref. index of 2nd 10%	... 1.5308	1.5493
Ref. index of last 20%	... 1.5403	1.5560

All the intermediate fractions had lower refractive indices and lower melting-points than the corresponding fractions of the pure oil, and the amount distilling between 225° and 235° was only 69 per cent., against 87 per cent. for the pure oil. The residue of 20 per cent. was less soluble in alcohol than the corresponding fraction of pure aniseed oil. The odour of the adulterated oils was characteristic, and quite different from that of pure oil. These figures prove conclusively that these samples were not genuine anise oil, and, taken in conjunction with the peculiar odour and taste, indicate strongly that the adulteration took the form of the addition of some foreign oil. The most probably adulterant is some fraction of camphor oil.

It will be noticed that the above results are in excellent agreement with those obtained by Mr. John C. Umney, who has also made a full examination of this oil.

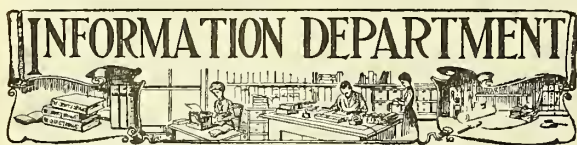
A New Russian Pharmacopœia

THE last Russian Pharmacopœia was issued in 1902, and a new (sixth) edition has just appeared, the chief object being to introduce into practice as soon as possible the proposals agreed upon at the Brussels Conference for the unification of pharmacopœial formulæ of potent drugs. These proposals have been faithfully adopted; indeed, they mark the only striking alterations effected in the text of the work. The Pharmacopœia was prepared by a Commission appointed by the Medical Council of the Empire, consisting of a secretary of the Medical Council, who acted as president, two professors of the Military Academy of Medicine, one *privat-docent* of the latter institution, who held the degrees of doctor of medicine and magister of pharmacy, besides two pharmacists, appointed as delegates to the Medical Council by the St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society. The volume consists of 611 pages. The text throughout is in Russian, and the whole is printed in very good type; the titles alone are in Latin in very large characters, under which appear other Latin synonyms and the Russian designations. In the case of drugs of vegetable origin and of plants the botanical order is given directly under the title. No chemical formulæ are included. The text of the agreement decided upon at the Brussels Conference is reproduced (in Russian) *in toto* in the introduction. The new drugs in this edition are *flor. convallariæ*, *gummi-resina euphorbium*, *serum antidiphthericum*, and *tinct. aconiti*; while *herba aconiti*, *manganum hyperoxydatum*, and *vinum ipecacuanhæ* have been deleted. The Pharmacopœia contains 617 monographs. The principal changes occur in the monographs dealing with potent drugs and their preparations, in which the determination of the alkaloidal strength is prescribed. The method of assay is very clearly indicated; in some cases even the diameter of the filters to be employed is prescribed, and the amount of alkaloids which corresponds to 1 c.c. of the volumetric solution employed is given in each case in brackets. The vegetable drugs are well described, special mention being made of frequent adulterations. Thus two and a quarter pages are devoted to a description of saffron and its tests, and the following are described as possible adulterants: *Crocus vernus*, *Crocus autumnalis*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Calendula officinalis*, and cut petals of *Punica granatum*, as well as dried meat. In the monographs on volatile oils no refractive indices are given or optical rotation, and in some cases the specific gravity allowed offers a considerable latitude:

Ol. cajuputi.	0.915 to 0.930 (B.P., 0.922 to 0.930).
Ol. caryophyll.	1.045 to 1.070 (B.P., 1.050 minimum).
Ol. myristic.	0.890 to 0.930 (B.P., 0.870 to 0.910).
Ol. menth. pip.	0.900 to 0.910 (B.P., 0.900 to 0.920).
Ol. menth. virid.	0.900 to 0.940 (B.P., 0.920 to 0.940).

The following are the iodine numbers required: Ol. theobrom., 32-38; ol. morrhue, 140-156; ol. olivæ, 80-84; and ol. sesami, 103-111. The Russian Pharmacopœia still retains a number of preparations which are not official in other works, in addition to the more recently introduced products. Among these are the following: Agar-agar, acid. boroglycerinatum and its calcium and sodium salts, acid sozoiodolic, and its ammonium salt, ammonium sulfoichthyolic, amygdalinum, arbutinum, aristol. bismuth. subgallic, chinisol, colla piscium, diuretin, feratin, guajacol. carbon., heroin and heroin hydrochloride, iodol, kefir siccum, lysol, parachlorphenol, salipyrin, and diphtheria antitoxin. The Latin nomenclature of the titles is practically the same as adopted in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland; magnesium, however, is rendered by the somewhat peculiar modification "Magnium." In this connection it is interesting to note that Magnium sulfuricum has as a Russian official synonym, *Английская соль*—i.e., "English salt." The work contains a saturation table for acids and alkalies, as well as a few monographs devoted to general remarks regarding the preparation of extracts, infusions, tinctures, etc. The customary appendices are also given.

THERE are seven retail pharmacies run by Britishers in Buenos Ayres, says a British Consular report.



Postal Address:
C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 86/37. "Ernal": makers.
- 86/57. "Sap Albin": makers.
- 88/60. "Lactofermine": supply.
- 89/47. "Aluminenamel": makers.
- 89/8. "Dickinson's Brown Ointment."
- 85/51. Carl Wiegand's extract of pine.
- 91/4. Watkin's moth and beetle powder.
- 88/46. "Diabene made by the Diabetá Co."
- 86/3. "Primrose" tablets for chilblains, etc.
- 86/55. Condensed milk or milk-powder in capsules.
- 84/13. "Falconer's Golden Compound": proprietors.
- 80/58. Cerium and steel alloy in sticks (for pocket flash-lamps).
- 91/48. "Delol" (a depilatory) and "Walker's Chloroform Hair-wash."
- 84/13. Address of Stanley Manufacturing Co., makers of "Nervitogen."
- 81/20. Makers (American) of bath-powder called "Essence of Maritime, or Terrestrial, Pine."

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Acetone: makers (88/39).
- Amyl acetate: makers (88/39).
- Autotherm flask: makers and agent (86/25).
- Bakelite: makers and European agents (85/10).
- Bausch & Lomb's photographic shutters: makers (86/65).
- "Benzole": makers (88/39).
- Choleine Camus: maker (91/4).
- Clift's insecticide: makers (90/18).
- Company agents (85/21).
- Copper sulphate: first-hand supply (90/21).
- Diabene: particulars (88/46).
- Dickinson's ointment (American): makers (89/8).
- Edward's cyanide-machines: suppliers (88/29).
- Ehrlich's address (90/23).
- "Empress" gold paint: supply (89/47).
- "Ensign" films: makers (French inquiry) (87/6).
- Fahnestock's vermifuge: makers and agents (91/40).
- Ferropyrine: makers (91/48).
- Filling dry capsules (86/55).
- French chalk: first-hand suppliers (65/41).
- Gehe & Co.'s agents (88/65).
- Hermann's specialties: supply (91/4).
- Hillaby's liquorice-lozenges (88/33).
- Honoré Payan perfumery: makers (90/11).
- Iodex: makers (91/42).
- Japanese paper handkerchiefs: importers (85/5).
- Jules Frères' toilet-paraffin: makers (91/12).
- "Lively Polly" preparations: makers (91/4).
- Lowenthal's lymph-preparations: London agents (89/66).
- Mather's corn-plasters: makers (88/45).
- Medical Supply Association: address (67/19).
- Mentholatum: London supply (91/12).
- Oleine: first-hand supply (90/21).
- "Ovols": makers (84/31).
- Oxygen generators: suppliers (86/32).
- Sal aeratus: particulars (83/43).

- Sal soda: particulars (83/43).
- Seamless elastic hosiery: actual makers (63/55).
- Shaw's Inhaler and Inhalogen: supply (70/10).
- Silk's Toilet Preparation Co.: address (69/5).
- Silverlock's labels: suppliers (Continental inquiry) (87/6).
- Stearn's headache-cure: makers and agent (82/28).
- Sulphur-flowers: wholesale dealers (65/41).
- Sutton's hair dyes and stains: makers (89/47).
- Swiss specialties: London supply (89/19).
- Synthetic camphor: British makers (Russian inquiry) (87/25).
- Syphons: French makers (66/4).
- Tannobromine: makers and agents (91/48).
- Thilo's ethyl chloride: makers (64/61).
- Tilsley's pills for dogs: proprietor (83/63).
- Trench's remedies: proprietors (84/9).
- Trichological Institute: address (79/64).
- Vanadium ore: supply (68/60).
- "Velmosa" toilet-preparations: makers (66/15).
- Walker's hair-preparations: makers (88/59).
- Watson's agricultural specialties: makers (84/11).
- Western Dental Manufacturing Co.: address (66/16).
- Wilson's hygienic lamp: suppliers (84/10).
- Zinc oxide: actual makers (65/41).

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Lead Chromate has been finally selected as a result of experiments carried on at the Pusa Agricultural Research Station to replace arsenical insecticides whose use appears to be attended with disadvantages in India. A suspension of 1 lb. in 64 gals. of water is effective on plants that are being attacked by insects, while 1 lb. in 100 gals. is an efficient preventative. The chromate is easily visible on the plant and it does not attack the foliage.

The Adulteration of Bergamot Oil.—In determining the ester-values of essential oils the usual practice of boiling with alcoholic potash for half an hour is generally recognised as sufficient to ensure complete saponification. Numerous samples of bergamot oil recently examined yielded considerably higher ester-values when saponified for a longer period, and as most of these had suspiciously high specific gravities and also other abnormal characters, the oils were more fully examined. In every case they were found to be fortified oils, containing artificial esters and lemon terpenes. In order to demonstrate the fact that oils which show any increase in ester-value after half-an-hour's saponification are adulterated, Messrs. Schimmel & Co. have published the following table, showing the ester-values in given samples after different times of saponification:

Sample	Ester value after					
	5 min.	15 min.	30 min.	45 min.	1 hour	2 hours
1. Linalyl acetate ...	191.5	217.5	223.2	223.7	223.1	224.7
2. Terpinyl acetate ...	108.2	166.8	209.7	233.4	245.8	262.7
3. Bergamot oil ...	80.3	94.5	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.5
" .. +5% of (2)	82.5	94.8	101.2	102.1	104.7	107.2
" .. +10% "	79.9	96.4	102.8	105.2	108.3	112.5
" .. +25% "	78.8	100.6	108.1	116.4	119	126.8

The Determination of Sugars.—Sugar-estimation has always been a matter of some difficulty, especially as regards mixtures of reducing and non-reducing saccharoses, and nearly every process suggested has been based on the original one of Clerget. Lemeland ("Journ. de Pharm.," 1910, p. 298) takes entirely different considerations in his new and important method, wherein the reducing-sugar is totally destroyed (the resulting products being optically inactive), so that the optical rotation due to the cane sugar can be easily determined. The following is a typical control experiment, from which the amounts of the reagents necessary will be indicated when the approximate amount of sugar present is known: 20 grams of glucose and 2 grams of cane sugar are dissolved in 100 c.c. of water; 2 grams of manganese dioxide, 20 c.c. of caustic-soda solution (30 per cent.), and 600 c.c. of strong solution of hydrogen peroxide are added. The mixture is heated in a water-bath, the alkali neutralised with hydrochloric acid, and the solution then evaporated to 400 c.c. After decolorising, the polarimetric value was found to be +0° 42' for 200 mm. The theoretical result should be +0° 40', so that it is evident that the optically active glucose had been entirely destroyed. The method is applicable to mixtures of cane sugar and lactose.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

Dispensing by Doctors

deserves all that was said of it by Mr. Angus at Lancaster and Mr. Winfrey, M.P., at the meeting of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association. There are few pharmacists who could not supply evidence of the scandalous incompetence of the ordinary general practitioner in this respect. His knowledge of drugs is perhaps on a par with the pharmacist's knowledge of diseases, his acquaintance with pharmacy is much less, and his preoccupation with what he considers matters of greater moment is such as leaves him neither time nor inclination for the proper discharge of this function. The consequence is that he either discharges it perfunctorily or delegates it to somebody even less competent than himself. I have had many friends in the profession, and I do not remember one who would seriously have disputed these assertions. Most of them have confessed as much to me. Why, then, do they dispense? The most plausible reason I have heard given is that the public object to pay what amounts to two fees—one for advice and another for medicine—and possibly there is something, though not much, in this. But there is certainly another reason behind: the doctor makes, or thinks he

Makes, More Money

by doing his own dispensing—that is to say, he looks at the matter as a tradesman rather than as a professional man. Of course, other considerations come in of a more honourable sort; but if doctors and pharmacists were placed upon a proper footing in relation to each other and to the public good, these considerations might be met in a much more satisfactory manner than at present. What is needed is, first of all, a mutual understanding between the two professions, or such an open demonstration of the evils of the present system as would enlist the public on our side. I am afraid it is useless to expect the former; have we courage for the other course, or have we toadied to the profession too long? We can do nothing with Parliament unless we have public opinion strongly with us. I suggest that every individual pharmacist, and every Pharmacists' Association, should make it an object to secure this. Apart altogether from the question of competence (though that alone is enough), the same person ought not to be both prescriber and dispenser; and this truth, which is patent to all who know the facts, might surely be brought home to the public in general. There would then be some hope of legislation; at present there is none.

A Tendency towards Differentiation

both of study and of work is one of the most characteristic features of our time, and Professor Stockman, who notes it in the medical profession, thinks this alone will surely, if slowly, put an end to the evil of which we complain. The "trend of medical education and medical opinion" is, he says, in that direction. Possibly it is, but there is no evidence of the fact in medical practice, and pharmacists may be excused if, getting a little impatient, they try to quicken the pace. It is not necessary to quarrel with the doctors. A great number of those in the higher ranks of the profession think with us if they are not actively on our side, and our propaganda can be carried on without attacking individuals. Quietly but persistently we ought to keep our

case before the public, and above all things we must let the public see that both by character and education we are equal to the position we claim. The mere instinct of self-preservation demands this of us, and if through craven fear of giving offence we fail to respond, we shall be acquiescing in our own extinction as a dispensing body. We have too long cultivated "side-lines" to the neglect of our main business; we are in danger of being (as they say in America) "side-tracked" altogether. Our American brothers are waking up; we must follow their example.

Is the Minor Worth While?

Surely there cannot be two opinions on this question! The Minor examination is worth while, and the young man who does not take advantage of such opportunities as come in his way, or who fails to carve out his own destiny, in respect to this examination will bitterly regret his inaction when it is too late. While it is surprising to hear the question put, it is gratifying to see such unanimity among those who have replied to the original letter. Much may be said regarding the stringency of the Minor examination, and of the necessity for reform in the way in which it is conducted; but there cannot, I think, be the least doubt in the mind of any sensible man that the youth who goes into the drug-business, and whose life-work is to be among drugs, ought to strain every nerve to qualify. Apart from the cash value of the qualification, which is always considerable, there is the consciousness of intellectual superiority over the people among whom the pharmacist's work is carried on that gives him a sense of confidence and a zest for life. My advice to all young men is to make the most of their opportunities, and even after they have passed the Minor let them take Mr. David Howard's "tip" and continue a line of serious study, no matter in what direction it lies.

The Pharmacy of Ben Jonson

may be recommended as a subject to any pharmacist of antiquarian or literary tastes who proposes to read a paper before his local society in the coming winter. This is, so far as I know, a virgin field. Jonson is not mentioned in Mr. Wootton's "Chronicles," and, strange to say, there was but one quotation from his plays in the paper on the pharmacy of Shakespeare's time read last winter before the Keighley and other Associations by Messrs. Sargeant and Beacock. Yet there is none of our poets who is so full of chemical and pharmaceutical lore as he. Not to speak of "The Alchemist," which abounds with it, there is the famous scene in "Volpone," in which that "Magnifico" masquerades as a mountebank doctor, puffing his wonderful oil of six hundred simples, besides human fat, and his quintessential powder that made Venus a goddess. There is, too, the scene in "Cynthia's Revels," with the description of the perfume composed of sampsuchinum (sweet marjoram), musk, civet, amber (ambergris), phoenicobalanus (Egyptian date), decoction of turmeric, sesana, nard, spikenard, calamus odoratus, stacte (myrrh), opobalsamum, amomum, storax, ladanum, aspalathum (rosewood), opoponax, and oenanthe (dropwort); and in almost all of the plays there are scraps of similar lore and scattered allusions showing an intimate acquaintance with the medical science of his time. In "The Magnetic Lady" Dr. Rut and his apothecary, Timothy Item, play important parts; the physician Eudemus is a leading character in "Sejanus"; so is another doctor, Almanac, in "The Staple of News." Wittipol, with his cosmetics, is equally prominent in "The Devil is an Ass"; nearly forty different ingredients for "fucuses" and similar preparations are mentioned in one scene of the last-named play. Even that most delightful pastoral play "The Sad Shepherd" has a witch who dabbles in poisons.



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Editorial Articles.

The "Minor."

FROM three different directions and in different manners have come warnings in regard to the future of pharmacy qualifications in Great Britain. Members of the Pharmaceutical Council are now telling chemists in different neighbourhoods that the Council is working on the compulsory curriculum scheme. Chemists of Burton-on-Trent sent us last week a manifesto against the Minor being made more stringent, and in our correspondence columns the question "Is the Minor Worth While?" has been discussed for several weeks. We have no sympathy with those who say that the Minor examination is not worth while. Few of the many thousands who have passed this examination since it became compulsory forty-two years ago have regretted the preparation that was requisite for passing it. Educationally the preparation is good in itself, for it broadens a man's mind and enlarges his outlook to become acquainted with scientific subjects pertaining to his business, which otherwise might not have been learned. The complaint, however, of those who deny the utility of the Minor examination is that it is beyond the requirements of most of those who are engaged in the retail drug-trade, and for this view something may be said. The Minor examination of to-day is stiffer than the Major was in 1868, when the Legislature decided that the Major was not necessary for registration under the 1868 Act, and that the Minor would do. The Pharmaceutical Society has, with the approval of the Privy Council, gradually raised the standard of the Minor examination to its present level; but there is still in Great Britain the same sort of business which there was in 1868 that required a qualification lower than that of the Major, and as we now have the Minor higher than the 1868 Major, it is obvious that the Society has been getting away from the purpose of the Legislature, and the present danger lies in the possibility of the Society getting still further away from the requirements of the day. The professed object of the Curriculum Section of the 1908 Act was to reduce the failures in the Minor examination. It did not require an Act of Parliament to do that. When the Minor syllabus was last revised we suggested that the examination should be divided, as it is too much to expect candidates to pass

in the six subjects at one time. We pointed out that medical students are permitted to take their subjects singly or in pairs as they acquire the knowledge respecting them, and the same is done in law and all the kindred professions. Such a division would be an immense relief to students of pharmacy, and it was supported throughout the country so strongly that leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society had finally to agree, but they made the supposed legal inability to divide the examinations the excuse for the curriculum section. It is now proposed to use the new power to revolutionise the training and education of young pharmacists. It is true that Mr. Edmund White (a member of the Council who is taking a very active part in this subject) said at Portsmouth last week that the curriculum must be reasonable and introduced in a mild form. For the present, he added, the Minor is stiff enough, but more attention must be given to the Preliminary. No youth ought to be apprenticed who had not passed the Entrance examination. This is assuring to some extent; but Mr. White forgets or overlooks the difficulties that have been created by the last levelling up of the Preliminary examination. The supply of registered apprentices is at present inadequate, and further tinkering with the examination will make matters worse. The trade should oppose that strongly, and push forward the most pressing matter—viz., improving the conducting of the Minor examination, so that candidates may get a better chance of assimilating the knowledge required and proving it to the examiners. Division of the examination will do this, and it can be done forthwith without alteration of by-laws or anything. All that the Council has to do is to authorise the Boards of Examiners to reject candidates in those subjects in which they are not proficient, and when such candidates are readmitted to examine them in these subjects only. As for the curriculum—well, we should like everyone who honestly believes that time and retail pharmacy are ripe for it to send us the foundations of their belief.

Ether for South Africa.

THE Cape Colony Customs authorities by their latest ruling are practically prohibiting the importation of ether of sp. gr. 0.735 into South Africa unless specially made for that country. In answer to the letter submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, which sought for information regarding the Customs definition of ether and the reasons for departing from the standards (see *C. & D.*, October 15, p. 603), the Government, after considering the facts stated therein, have decided to allow all shipments already under order to be assessed under the *ad valorem* duty, and afterwards all ether containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit will become dutiable under the alcoholic tariff at 20s. per gal. As Mr. Tyrer (*C. & D.*, October 8, p. 568) and the Society's letter point out, the monograph on ether in the British Pharmacopoeia allows well over 10 per cent. of proof spirit, and the Customs authorities are now creating an undesirable precedent in requiring standards not included in an official work. This example, savouring of sharp practice, apart from its non-necessity and its interference with legitimate trade, should be resisted on the wider grounds of discarding designations current throughout the British Empire. Our Cape Town correspondent writes:

I had two samples of ether for examination—one was entirely free from water, sp. gr. 0.7213, and it contained 3.3 per cent. proof spirit: the other had a fair amount of water, sp. gr. 0.7215, but under 3 per cent. proof spirit. From a pharmaceutical point of view the former would be considered the better ether, but under the ruling now in force it cannot be imported.

It may therefore be asked if the ether-importations to South Africa are sufficiently large to justify a special grade being manufactured for this market, and even then the importer takes the risk of being called upon to pay an enormously increased duty.

The small buyer will be the main sufferer under this unfortunate imposition, which may have a prejudicial effect upon the use of ether as a solvent. It is difficult to see the reason for this sudden move of the Customs authorities unless it is connected with the use of ether instead of alcohol as a "dope." There still remains the purer, but yet cheaper, article, and it is extraordinary that the whole spirit-duty should be imposed on an article containing about one-fiftieth part of its volume of alcohol. Both the importer and exporter should endeavour to make the Cape authorities realise how fraught with danger is their tampering with the official guides as regards chemicals and drugs.

Food and Drink Census.

THE Board of Trade have issued the fifth part of the Preliminary Tables summarising the results of the Returns received under Mr. Lloyd George's Act of 1906. Part V. mainly deals with the food, drink, and tobacco trades, comprising

"grain-milling factories; bread and biscuit factories and workshops; cocoa, confectionery, and fruit-preserving; farinaceous preparations and household articles; cattle, dog, and poultry food; ice, sugar, and glucose; brewing and malting; spirit-distilling; spirit compounding, rectifying, and methylating; bottling; aerated waters, cider, British-made wines, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed), and vinegar; and tobacco factories and workshops."

Sauces, pickles, butter and cheese making, fish-curing and bacon-curing are not included. Almost 48,000 schedules were sent out to firms employing (in 1907, which has been selected as the standard year) 408,000 persons, and producing a total output which represented a net addition of over 84,250,000*l.* to the value of the materials used. The following table shows the gross output, the cost of materials, and the number of persons employed in the various industries in 1907:

Summary Table.

Factories and Workshops	Gross Output	Cost of Materials	Persons Employed
	£	£	
Grain-milling ...	65,255,000	58,885,000	38,207
Bread and biscuits	38,840,000	27,250,000	110,168
Cocoa, confectionery, etc. ...	16,137,000	11,162,000	60,735
Farinaceous preps. and cleansing preps. (except soap) ...	4,284,000	2,275,000	11,536
Cattle and dog foods	1,385,000	1,082,000	1,879
Ice ...	383,000	122,000	1,251
Sugar and glucose	12,315,000	9,025,000	6,491
Malt and brewing...	67,110,000	25,774,000	85,222
Spirit-distilling ...	4,833,000	3,352,000	6,510
Spirit compounding, rectifying, and methylating ...	4,011,000	3,613,000	1,121
Bottling ...	12,803,000	9,687,000	20,601
Aerated waters, cider, vinegar, etc.	6,060,000	2,476,000	28,653
Tobacco ...	23,799,000	17,988,000	37,456
Total ...	257,215,000	172,692,000	407,630

The total net addition to the value of the materials used is here shown to be 84,325,000*l.* This, however, includes the duty paid on brewing, sugar-refining, and glucose, amounting to 15,250,000*l.*, reducing the net output to

69,000,000%. The Census enables one for the first time to consider our external trade in relation to the total production for home consumption as well as for export. It is interesting to note the output of cocoa-butter was 38,000 cwt., valued at 304,000%, and that we received in 1907 net imports (*i.e.*, imports, less re-exports) of 11,000 cwt. About 6 per cent. (30,000 cwt.) of the quantity of cocoa or chocolate ground in the United Kingdom was exported, while the net imports (96,000 cwt.) were rather over one-sixth of the quantity ground. In the cattle-food section the output of 1,385,000% shown in the summary table is made up as follows: Cattle-foods (cake and artificial feeding-stuffs), 1,082,000%; dog-foods (including biscuits), 108,000%; poultry-foods, 85,000%; other foods for animals, 14,000%; animal medicines, spices, and condiments, 36,000%; other grain products, 57,000%. Of molasses and invert sugars, the total output was 3,310,000 cwt., valued at 1,927,000%; while of glucose the production was 1,229,000 cwt. (761,000 cwt. solid and 468,000 cwt. liquid), the value being 687,000%; and of caramel the production was 45,000 cwt., valued at 40,000%. In the summary table given above, the brewing industry shows by far the largest figures, also as regards excess of selling value over cost of material, the amount being 41,140,000%, as against 25,774,000% as cost of material; but duty on beer is included in the selling value, and this, of course, forms an important item, the amount derived from beer-duty in the year ending March 31, 1908, being 13,117,000%. Comparing these figures with Inland Revenue Returns of beer brewed in 1907, the quantity is 5,000 barrels more than that returned to the Census Office, this discrepancy being due to the fact that some of the Returns made to the Census Office were for periods other than the calendar year 1907. The remaining sections of importance relate to spirit distilling and compounding, the quantities of which are already known from the Inland Revenue Returns. Of British and Irish spirits (not rectified or compounded), 48,072,000 proof gals. was produced, value 3,709,000%; methylated spirit, 1,098,000 gals., value 54,000%; yeast, 689,000%; offals and other waste products, 362,000%. This compares with 49,170,000 proof gals. of home-made returned by the Inland Revenue, and again the discrepancy is put down to the fact that Returns made to the Census Office did not in all cases refer to the calendar year 1907. The net imports of "spirits and strong water" in 1907 is given as 7,537,000 gals. (including 37,000 gals. perfumed spirits); while the quantity of "British and Irish spirits" exported in 1907 was 7,820,000 proof gals., or almost 16 per cent. of the total quantity reported by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been distilled in that year. The Census throws light on the pot *v.* patent still controversy, as a voluntary question, answered in 87 per cent. of the schedules, gave the following result:

	Spirits made in Pot Stills	Spirits made in Patent Stills
	pf. gals.	pf. gals.
England and Wales ...	10,085,000	10,085,000
Scotland	8,351,000	14,301,000
Ireland	5,185,000	4,893,000

* The returns cannot be given, only a small quantity being indicated by the two firms who replied.

In the compounding, rectifying, and methylating factories and workshops the quantity produced was as follows:

	Quantity	Value
	pf. gals.	£
British and Irish spirits rectified or compounded	5,747,000	3,577,000
Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preps. containing spirit	142,000	93,000
Methylated spirit	5,675,000	270,000
Wine, British made	177,000	22,000
Other products	—	49,000

These products were valued at 4,011,000%, the first heading including beverages as well as rectified spirit for use in arts and manufactures. Adding the 1,098,000 proof gals. of methylated spirit returned by the distillers, the total output of S.V.M. in the United Kingdom was 6,773,000 proof gals., valued at 324,000%. The quantity returned by the Inland Revenue as having been methylated was 6,455,000 proof gals. for the year ending March 31, 1908, the difference being due to the fact that periods covered by the Census and the Inland Revenue report were not in all cases the same. The net output was 398,000%, this sum being the total amount by which the value of the products exceeded the cost of the materials used; the actual cost of the materials was 3,613,000%. For the rest, 102,253,000 dozen bottles of aerated and mineral waters, valued at 4,531,000%, were produced. Cider and perry amounted to 2,708,000 gals., British-made wines 1,000,000 gals., fruit-juices and syrups and non-alcoholic beverages 2,416,000 gals., fruit-cordials 15,000%, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed) 8,980,000 gals. We imported 1,705,000 dozen bottles of "mineral waters" in 1907, and the exports of "aerated waters" was 1,415,000 dozen bottles, while the total quantity of aerated and mineral waters, as already stated, is 102,253,000 dozen bottles.

The Director of the Census reports that the schedules have been filled up in a satisfactory manner, and although the figures are subject to correction, they substantially represent the facts relating to the several industries. We are afraid, however, they are not indicative of the present condition of affairs in the spirit and brewing industries, as considerable changes have since taken place.

The Shops (No. 2) Bill.

Since we last referred in detail to this Bill, traders' associations up and down the country have begun to realise the great importance of its provisions, and many conflicting views have been expressed as to early-closing legislation. Several trades believe it desirable that the Bill should be thoroughly considered by a Select Committee, before whom trade evidence could be tendered; but the Home Secretary is averse to this plan of shelving the measure. He points out that the proposals have been before five Select Committees, and indicates that it is now or never. Mr. Churchill continues to receive deputations regarding the Bill, and is inclined to be more conciliating. Most trades are in favour of the general principles of the Bill, including a working week of sixty hours for shop-assistants, exclusive of meal-times, but they wish the regulations to be framed so that shop-assistants should get a weekly half-holiday without the compulsory closing of shops. Manchester in this respect urged their case against compulsory closing with such success that Mr. Churchill has practically agreed upon the assistants half-holiday without early closing. Mr. Churchill is reported to have said that the Bill would be placed on the Statute Book before he ate his Christmas

dinner, but, however this may be, he has expressed sympathy with the suggestion that the Act should come into force on July 1 next, and not on January 1. As a result of these various deputations Mr. Churchill has decided to consider the question of re-drafting the Bill, and has intimated that he will do his best to remove other difficulties which may exist in the case of special circumstances of the different businesses. The Bill is to be discussed immediately Parliament meets (November 15), and as it is a non-party measure, Mr. Churchill hopes to secure it an easy passage through Parliament. It will be observed that the Pharmaceutical Council has decided to seek an interview with Mr. Churchill for the purpose of explaining to him the peculiar and statutory conditions under which pharmacy is practised. The Bill would interfere with night-bell work in those places where a night assistant is not specially engaged, and in other ways it would interfere with existing arrangements. We hope, nevertheless, that the Council's deputation does not enlarge upon difficulties which may be met by arrangement.

Opticians' Responsibilities.

The "Dioptric Bulletin" has published a full report of the trial in the King's Bench Division in which an optician was sued for damages for negligence in supplying spectacles and in examining and testing a customer's eyes (*C. & D.*, October 29, p. 650). The Judge's summing-up contained several points of especial interest to chemists as showing that in law the responsibilities of pharmacists differ in a considerable degree from those of a medical man—a difference which is often lost sight of. Mr. Justice Ridley said:

"The truth is that in the matter of the eye, as in the matter of the body, there are a good many cases which do not require the treatment of a skilled doctor. People are willing to take the risk on themselves in many of these cases, and in some of them—and in the majority, I hope—it turns out fortunately. It may be so simple a thing that you do not want a doctor. It may be that you have had the doctor before and that the same symptoms are recurring, and that you can judge for yourself that what had been prescribed for you on a former occasion will do again. It is quite true that the country is placarded with advertisements of various remedies which are stated to be good ones. Perhaps they are to some people, and perhaps they are not to others. Some of them, at all events, have earned great credit, and have lasted for years and years in the good opinion of the public. . . . The chemist who furnishes you with a box of pills does not warrant to you that they are the proper things for you to have, and as it seems to me . . . the optician does not warrant that he is doing the right thing for you in letting you use those glasses or in prescribing them for you. What he does is, he says, 'So far as I know, the sight you have got will be remedied, and you will see better with those glasses which I am providing for you.' . . . It is precisely the same as the chemist's position, bearing in mind, of course, that they are dealing with different customers and different causes of complaint among the people who come to them."

Referring more fully to the duties of opticians, Mr. Justice Ridley pointed out very carefully that an optician does not pretend to have anything to do with diseases of the eye, and that his duty is that, when he finds disease present, to send the patient to the proper quarter. "There is no doubt about that, none at all." The Judge further emphasised the fact that long and short sight are not to be treated as diseases of the eye; these are malformations rather than unhealthy manifestations.

Dr. Twort on Leprosy and John's Disease.

The question of the etiology of John's disease has now been advanced a step farther as the result of a paper contributed to a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine on Tuesday evening, November 1, at the London Hospital Medical College, by Dr. F. W. Twort, Director of the Brown Institution of the University of London. Dr. Twort's communication was of an epoch-making character, for it

announced for the first time the isolation and cultivation of *bacillus leproe* and of John's bacillus, and at the same time conclusively proved that John's bacillus is quite distinct from the tubercle bacillus, also that it is not a coccidium. There had hitherto been no difficulty in recognising both the leprosy and the John's bacillus in living tissue, but neither had ever been cultivated. Dr. Twort gave a highly interesting account of how he had succeeded in growing the organisms by means of a special-culture medium. He showed that the notion of some workers that John's bacillus was simple tubercle was erroneous, for he had injected cultures into guinea-pigs, rabbits, pigeons, monkeys, etc., with entirely negative results, whereas all of these animals would have developed tuberculosis had the tubercle bacillus been injected. He also foreshadowed the possibility of vaccines for the diagnosis of John's disease in cattle as distinct from tuberculosis, and also for the cure of leprosy; and Dr. Bulloch, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that he had recently met Jensen at Copenhagen, the principal authority on John's disease, who had never succeeded in isolating the organism, and who thought that anyone who believed he had found it was confusing it with tubercle. The microscopic slides shown by Dr. Twort were conclusive proof that the bacilli of both leprosy and John's disease had now been isolated.

Rat Destruction.

The plague scare in Suffolk, which had its origin in the occurrence of four deaths from plague imported by rats, has resulted in a local rat war, which might be with advantage extended throughout the country. The rat as a factor for spreading disease is better known in the tropics, but, apart from danger of infection, there is the enormous amount of damage caused through the destructive proclivities of this rodent. Sir James Crichton-Browne, the President of the Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin, estimates that rats destroy each year goods and property valued at 15,000,000*l.* per annum, and he adds that a sum of 250,000*l.* per annum is said to be spent on rat poison in the United Kingdom. The former figure may be accepted considering the different ways in which the multitudes of rats infesting sewers and granaries exhibit their destructive propensities, but the latter figure would, from a chemist's point of view, be considered excessive; at least, if this sum is spent, much of it does not come the way of the retail chemist. In this connection it is interesting to note that vermin-killer (poisonous) is being supplied free at Ipswich to approved persons, and that the sanitary inspectors are helping and giving advice as regards the laying of the poison. The innate disinclination of the pharmacist to multiply the facilities for supplying poisons broadcast is no doubt responsible for the fact that chemists keep the sale of vermin-killers in the background. It is difficult to imagine a country or town chemist filling a portion of his window with poisonous vermin-killer, but this profitable business is certainly not cultivated as much as it should be, especially in regard to the less toxic varieties, on which legal formalities do not press so hardly. One notable exception to the apathy displayed by the pharmacist as regards rat destruction is given by the recent boom in rat-viruses, in which chemists have played so conspicuous a part. It now remains for pharmacists to take advantage of the wide publicity given by the Press for the necessity of concerted action towards the task of rat destruction.

THE Bulletin of the South Australian Intelligence Department of September 9 states that projects are on foot for the establishment of a sulphuric-acid plant, and also of a large superphosphate works at Port Pirie.—*Board of Trade Journal.*

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 2. The President referred to the death of Dr. Sydney Ringer and Dr. Treub, respectively honorary and corresponding members of the Society. The Benevolent Fund has received a donation of 100*l.* from the Fellows Co., New York. The report of the Local Associations Committee gave rise to a discussion on the duties of Divisional Secretaries, Mr. Hobbs contending that these officers are being somewhat overlooked by the committee. The Chairman of the committee assured the Council that this is not so, and that the object in view is "to revive local cohesion among the members of the Society." A deputation of the Council is to wait on the Home Secretary in regard to the Shops (No. 2) Bill. New examiners were appointed, Professor H. Jackson, Mr. Farr, and Mr. Finnermore taking the place of Mr. Le Sueur, Professor Phillips, and Mr. Shephard on the English Board. The constitution of the Scotch Board has already been announced in the *C. & D.* The question of the collection of subscriptions by divisional officers has been again revived, and is to be considered by the Local Associations Committee.

THE Councillors present were Mr. J. F. Harrington (President), Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. J. H. Cuff, Mr. F. J. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. A. Hagon, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. C. J. Park, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Dr. C. Symes, Mr. R. C. Walshaw, Mr. E. White, and Mr. J. R. Young.

DEATHS.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the PRESIDENT referred to the death of Dr. Sydney Ringer and Dr. Treub. Dr. Ringer was elected an honorary member in 1894, was in practice at 15 Cavendish Place, W., and was on terms of friendship with the late William Martindale. Dr. Treub, who held for many years the position of Director of Agriculture in the Dutch East Indies, had contributed to the museum and afforded assistance in many ways to the Curator. He was elected a corresponding member in 1892.

MR. HILLS'S PORTRAIT.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the portrait of Mr. Walter Hills, which has been placed on the wall behind the vice-chair, between the portraits of Jacob Bell and Thomas Hyde Hills. "It is an excellent likeness," said the President; "one can almost imagine Mr. Hills is still present at the Council-meeting."

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Six members and seven student-associates were elected. One person was restored to his former position in the Society, and three names were replaced on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE.

Mr. W. H. GIBSON presented the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the following receipts during the month:

	£	s.	d.
Penalties and costs	96	3	4
Subscriptions	51	19	6
"Journal" and publications	466	16	10
Restoration-fees	2	2	0
Registration-fees	81	18	0
School-fees	1,609	13	0
Ground-rents	12	19	0
	£2,321	11	8

This, with the balance from last month's account, made a total in hand of 2,814*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, from which the following amounts were recommended for payment:

	£	s.	d.
"Journal" and publications	516	2	5
Stationery, etc.	25	16	0
Current expenses	400	0	0
Salaries, etc.	310	5	0
School and examinations	608	10	4
Law charges	42	14	6
House	300	13	2
Library	7	8	0
	£2,211	9	5

The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Current account	511	14	3
(recommended for payment, 48 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)			
Donation account	53	5	1
Orphan fund	71	18	4

Mr. Gibson, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the finances generally are in good condition, the balance being 500*l.* larger than it was last year. On the other hand, the expenses are 350*l.* more. The Benevolent Fund finances are also good. Donations have been received from the London Chemists' Golf Club, 21*s.*; the Chemists' Assistants' Association, 12*s.* 6*d.*; and the Fellows Co., New York, 100*l.*

Dr. SYMES said he understood that something like 12*l.* was coming from Liverpool as the proceeds of a smoking-concert.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was first considered *in camera*, after which

Mr. CAMPKIN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that 149*l.* had been granted to needy applicants. Subscriptions amounting to 115*l.* had been received, the balance in hand being nearly 400*l.* It really seemed like Burns's character that "the more he gave away the more he had." The Fund disbursed 3,000*l.* a year in connection with pharmacy.

Mr. GILMOUR, seconding, said if proof were needed of the care taken by the committee, it would be found in the varying amounts granted in each case; this showed that every application is carefully gone into.

The report was adopted.

L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was presented by Mr. White. Included in it were statements that Messrs. Parkinson's account for 69*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* was approved and that the surveyor had certified for the work done by Messrs. Lea in the Examination Hall. The committee inspected the school and authorised the purchase of 31*l.* worth of apparatus as well as a 10*l.* mechanical mortar.

Mr. WHITE made a running comment on the report, and it was adopted without discussion.

Mr. GILMOUR hoped that the contractors for the redecoration would be given an opportunity of tendering on a future occasion; and

Mr. ALLEN thought great credit was due to the President and Mr. White for the care and attention they had devoted to the work.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT presented the report of the Local Associations Committee. The report referred to arrangements made last month for members of the committee to address meetings in various parts of the country. It was recommended that meetings be arranged in those districts where local Associations "are not showing evidences of vigorous vitality," and that the services of the Secretary and his staff be utilised if required. It has been arranged to utilise

the services of members of the Council other than those comprising the committee. With this end in view, Mr. Cuff is to address a meeting at Croydon, and Mr. Currie and Mr. Gilmour are to attend the annual dinner of the Leeds Association.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT added that the Portsmouth dinner was a great success and augured well for the success next year of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He also called attention to the fact that the meetings cover a wide field.

Mr. F. J. GIBSON said the Council would obtain valuable information from the monthly reports of the committee.

Mr. HOBBS raised the question as to the position which Divisional Secretaries would hold in the future. It would seem as though the work of the Local Associations Committee and the Divisional Secretaries overlapped in some cases. He knew of cases where local officers had appealed in vain to the Council for help. Nothing had been done to put this right. Secretaries of local Associations are not always members of the Society, which makes it impossible to give confidential information. Cases have occurred in which information has been given to the Secretary of the local Association which has not been communicated to the Divisional Secretary. He thought the Divisional Secretaries should be the intermediary between the Associations and the Society.

Mr. CROSS said he formerly had the aspiration that every allowance should be made and more credit be given to the Local Secretaries, but wider experience had shown him that all the Divisional Secretaries are not so active as one could wish. The cause may be the misfortune that they (the Secretaries) are not sufficiently *au fait* with the Society's affairs. He was willing to trust the new committee to knit the Society's interests together throughout the country. When the committee fails to do that it will be time to find fault. Local Secretaries are the very men to give the committee the most help.

Mr. GILMOUR did not think that the committee's duties and those of the Divisional Secretaries need clash; the latter are bound to be the means of communication between the Society and local chemists. The meetings would stimulate non-members. He also referred to the fact that the list of Divisional Secretaries for Scotland is without a break. He hoped there would be reciprocity of visits between the Scotch and English members of Council.

Mr. WALSHAW said that if Mr. Hobbs had been present at the committee-meeting he would not have made the remarks he did. The first object of the committee is to stimulate local Associations into activity, and nothing that had taken place need cause nervousness as to the future of the divisional officers of the Society.

Mr. GIFFORD said the committee ought to have instructions from the Council, and the Council should have a distinct policy. As far as he knew there was no definite policy, and on this account he found it impossible to be present at the meetings where definite questions require to be answered. He did not agree with the policy of "open your mouths and shut your eyes."

Mr. CAMPKIN said it often happened that someone from a distance could make more impression on local people than the Divisional Secretary. Divisional Secretaries could at all times give valuable information.

Mr. YOUNG, referring to Mr. Gifford's remarks, said that when he (the speaker) deputed part of his duties to other people he did not feel disposed to criticise them but to give them all the help he could. Mr. Gifford seems to content himself with destructive criticism; when he puts before the committee a scheme he may be sure that it will receive the loyal consideration of the members of the committee.

Dr. SYMES said that organisation is by no means a new thing with the Council. There have been numerous schemes, but the present one seems a better one than any of the previous plans. The object of organisation is to get results, and the success of this scheme will be apparent when it has been worked for some time. The Society has tried to do its work through local officers, but all local officers are not equally zealous.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, in reply, said that the question of utilising the Divisional Secretaries had not been overlooked, but nothing has been done to cause overlapping. The work the committee is now engaged on is to revive local cohesion among the members of the Society. The committee is only just setting to work and has proposed no drastic change.

When a plan is suggested it will be one that utilises Divisional Secretaries to the best advantage. Mr. Gifford poses as an apostle of organisation, but when a definite practical scheme is put forth, not only does he dissociate himself from it but tries to stop those who are working it. Such criticism in the early stage does not help the committee.

The report was adopted.

The Registrar presented his monthly report on the registration of apprentices or students.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee stated that the Parliamentary Secretary had attended and reported. It was arranged that a deputation, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Mr. Allen, Mr. Cuff, and Mr. Neathercoat, should wait on the Home Secretary in reference to the Shops (No. 2) Bill.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The committee also reported on the appointments to the Board of Examiners for England. The retiring members are Mr. H. R. Le Sueur, Professor R. W. Phillips, and Mr. W. F. J. Shephard, the new members recommended in the place of these being Mr. E. H. Farr, Mr. H. Finemore, and Professor H. Jackson. Mr. F. U. Stamp was recommended as an emergency examiner. The examiners for Scotland have already been announced in the *C. & D.*

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The list of nominations for Divisional Secretaries for next year was presented, and

The PRESIDENT took the opportunity of thanking the Divisional Secretaries for the way they had carried out their duties. The scheme of local organisation would not interfere with the work of these officers.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT said he wished to associate himself with the remarks of the President. He always made a point of asking for the co-operation and help of the Divisional Secretaries when holding local meetings.

Mr. HAGON said that the fact that only forty-five out of eighty-six local Associations had made nominations must not be taken as implying lack of interest. The fact is that local Associations are only just beginning the work of the winter session; replies will come in in the course of the month.

The report was adopted, and special resolutions were passed appointing the examiners.

COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The question of Divisional Secretaries collecting subscriptions was raised on the report of the North British Executive.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that it would be best to remit the subject to the Local Organisation Committee, where it could be fully discussed.

Mr. GILMOUR questioned if the matter came within the purview of that committee. He had been asked to raise the question at the Council-meeting whether the time has not arrived to revert to the old method of collecting subscriptions through the Divisional Secretaries. A personal call from one of the Society's officers does more good to the Society than sending the subscription direct. The number of restorations is evidence that some drop their membership through forgetfulness. The Benevolent Fund also suffers; he knew of a case where money was lying to be called for by the local divisional officer.

The PRESIDENT said there is nothing to prevent Divisional Secretaries from calling for subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund.

Mr. GILMOUR: The point is that it should be a duty rather than a voluntary action.

Mr. ALLEN suggested that the Local Associations Committee had better discuss the subject, but he reminded the Council that the system of collecting subscriptions was changed owing to the representations of the Divisional Secretaries. It had been found that Divisional Secretaries had also discontinued calling for Benevolent Fund subscriptions.

The matter was remitted to the Local Associations Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Scotch Education Department furnished particulars of the examinations for Leaving certificates for 1911.

The Foreign Office conveyed the assurance that upon the next occasion of the next meeting of the International Congress of Pharmacy, the Government would take into consideration the question of according official recognition to the Society's delegates.

Resolutions regarding the sale of panopepton and similar preparations were received from the following Associations: Oxford, Great Yarmouth, Scarborough, Dewsbury, Blackpool and Fylde, and Cardiff. These, it was stated, had been dealt with on the previous night.

The Salters' Company accepted the nomination of Mr. Charles Gilling as Salters' Research Fellow for the ensuing year.

The Cheltenham Association asked the Benevolent Fund Committee to take into account the operations of the Government Old-age Pensions Scheme and adjust the amount received from the Society by annuitants.

Mr. CAMPKIN pointed out that the Benevolent Fund Committee are already alive to the question.

The Brighton Association wrote asking the Council to oppose the coercive principles of the Shops (No. 2) Bill.

The Fellows Co., New York, sent a cheque to the Benevolent Fund at the suggestion of their late director Mr. Backhouse.

This concluded the public business.

Winter Session.

Association President.

MR. MARMADUKE FIRTH, the new President of the Bradford Chemists' Association, is almost a Bradford man, for he was taken there at an early age from his birthplace at Great Driffield, in the East Riding. He was apprenticed to Mr. Edward Mackay in 1879, in the old "Broadstones" well known to early Bradfordians, and was with him for six years as apprentice and assistant. Then he went to the late Mr. Henry Hargreaves, of Oldham, along with Mr. Granville Wood, the present proprietor. He studied there and passed the Minor examination in June 1886. Afterwards he was for two years with Mr. Frederick Round, Southport, and for a similar term with Clay & Abraham, Liverpool. Then he went to Brady & Martin's pharmacy at Newcastle-on-Tyne, afterwards having charge of the laboratory at the works in Northumberland Road. Finally he was with Mr. Ralph Cuthbert, of Huddersfield, for three years, and left there in 1897 to buy Mr. F. A. Johnson's business. Mr. Firth is well liked by his *confrères* in Bradford, and makes a good President.



MR. M. FIRTH.

Brief Records.

Tees-side Chemists' Association.—At the meeting held on October 19 it was decided, owing to the difficulty of arranging meetings consequent upon the weekly half-holiday being held on different days in Middlesbrough and Stockton, that the two towns should have separate Associations.

Three Towns Association of Pharmacists.—The Executive Committee of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Association of Pharmacists elected the following officers for the coming year on October 27: *President*, Mr. F. A. Spear; *Vice-President*, Mr. W. Condy U'Ren; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. Edward G. Turney; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. Frank J. Barge, 51 Mutley Plain, Plymouth.

Middlesbrough Chemists' Association.—The first meeting of this Association as a separate entity was held at the Albany Restaurant, Middlesbrough, on October 26, with Mr. W. R. Brackenbury in the chair. New rules were drawn up and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. Arthur Lee; *Vice-President*, Mr. Ellington; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. C. Thompson; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr.

W. R. Brackenbury; *Auditor*, Mr. W. Cariss; *Executive Committee*, Messrs. Drust and Hornsby. The "Panopepton" trouble and other items of trade interest were discussed, and it was further decided to hold a whist-drive early in November.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting was held at the Café Monico on Tuesday evening, October 25, when Mr. Harold Miller, of Cheltenham, managing director of Ucal, Ltd., gave a very interesting explanation of the aims and objects of the company. There was a good attendance of members and friends from neighbouring Associations, and the interest displayed in the scheme was very marked; Mr. Miller's lecture being followed by a keen discussion of various points connected with the scheme. Incidentally Mr. Miller stated that it is confidently expected that the balance-sheet at the annual meeting will show that a handsome profit has been made on the year's work. At the conclusion a vote of thanks to Mr. Miller for his able lecture was proposed by Mr. Lees, seconded by Mr. Newby, and carried with acclamation.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.—A general meeting of this Association was held at the Oriental Café, Cheltenham, on October 27. Mr. Freshfield Reynolds (President) occupied the chair, and those present also were Messrs. W. Barrow, F. T. Palmer, J. A. Thomas, A. C. Saxby, A. Milne, J. Chambers, H. B. Clark, T. T. Dolman, A. Hill, C. H. James, T. H. Hawley, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary). Mr. J. A. Thomas, who attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference on the Association's behalf, said that he should be pleased to bring before the members on some future occasion the advantages the Conference gave to its members. Mr. W. H. Hill, on behalf of Mr. J. Fletcher (Chairman of the Formulary Committee), who was unable to be present, presented the committee's report on the preparations it was proposed to include in the new work, and also gave full details concerning them. A vote of thanks was accorded the committee. Mr. J. A. Thomas was nominated for election as Divisional Secretary, and Mr. M. C. Mansbridge was thanked for his past services. Mr. A. C. Saxby proposed that the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund Committee take into consideration the readjustment of the payment of 50% per year per member elected, so that a greater number than now be relieved. The resolution was adopted.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—Miss M. E. Buchanan delivered an address at the meeting held on October 27 at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on "A Study of Pharmaceutical Evolution." The President (Mr. H. Grange) occupied the chair, and there was a considerable attendance of members and a few lady visitors. The object of the address, Miss Buchanan said, was to indicate the trend of modern pharmacy by a consideration of the process of evolution of an old friend—the tincture. A gradual evolutionary sequence was traced as follows:

- (a) From decoction to maceration and percolation and simple solution.
- (b) Time-saving methods, from the week of maceration to the hours of percolation or the minutes occupied by dilution.
- (c) Purity of menstruum, from the indefinite wine to the definite spirit.
- (d) Definiteness of strength.

Thus the trend of modern pharmacy as illustrated by the tincture was towards simplicity, and what was said of tinctures also held in the case of most other pharmaceutical preparations. Coming to the position of the present-day pharmacist, Miss Buchanan thought there were two causes operating to reduce the demand for skilled pharmaceutical labour: (1) The simplification of the processes for the manufacture of galenicals, the pharmacist having to rely more and more upon the manufacturing chemist and chemical expert for supplies of alkaloids and fine chemicals. (2) The increasing tendency of the public to self-medication, greater attention being paid to advertising-puffs, to the great advantage of the nostrum-manufacturer. In conclusion, the lecturer reviewed briefly the ways and means of improving the lot of the retail chemist, and considered that greater co-operation and combination between members of the craft was required before any improvement could be hoped for. A discussion upon this question followed the lecture, the majority of those present giving their views. These were varied, but the general opinion seemed to be that it rested upon the personal factor and the greater development of pharmaceutical individuality. The discussion was followed by the presentation to Mr. F. J. R. Bennett of the essay prize for the past session for his paper on "Eminent Scientists." The prize consists of the Association's silver medal, cheque value 5*l.*, and a copy of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy" presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The proceedings terminated with an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Miss Buchanan.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the winter session was held in the Black Boy Hotel on October 25. Mr. L. L. North presided, and there were also present Mr. W. McKinnell, Mr. G. Ingle, Mr. Gatehouse, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Dennis, Mr. A. Armitt, and Mr. F. Cowdery (Hon. Secretary). This being the first meeting since the recent death of Mr. W. D. Mayger, who was Northampton's oldest chemist, Mr. W. McKinnell moved that a vote of condolence be sent to the deceased gentleman's family. Mr. Armitt seconded, and Mr. North supported the vote, which was carried, all standing. Mr. D. McKinnell was nominated as Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. North then dealt with the Shops (No. 2) Bill. He said that although it would not apply to chemists, he wished that it did, as friction was sure to arise between shops that will have to close and those that may remain open. Mr. Dennis said that the only chance of obtaining shorter hours is by compulsory restriction, as voluntary movements are rarely successful. Mr. Armitt was of opinion that in the matter of medicine chemists should lift themselves above the other trades, and he pointed out the necessity that would arise for selling nursing-requisites after hours. Mr. McKinnell said that people would become educated in regard to the hours of closing, and would refrain from coming unless in urgent cases. A resolution was passed that the Association would prefer that chemists be not exempt from the application of the Bill.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

THE monthly business meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, Darley Street, Bradford, on November 1, with Mr. Marmaduke Firth (President) in the chair. There was only a moderate attendance owing to the inclement weather and the municipal elections.

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS.—The Secretary (Mr. R. T. Silson) reported that in reference to the anonymous letter (*C. & D.*, October 8, 1910, p. 545) which he had received objecting to the Customs officers warning grocers against selling spirituous tinctures, he had sent a copy of the letter to the Customs authorities, to whom he also sent the following note:

The sender of the letter made the purchases mentioned (eau de Cologne and essence of vanilla) from me, and informed me that I had committed an offence, not having a spirit-licence. As chemists, we understand that we have full permission to sell medicated spirits, perfumes, flavourings prepared with spirit, and if we have not we shall be glad to hear from you, so that our position as retailers of these preparations may be clearly defined.

The Customs authorities had replied as follows:

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I am directed by the Board of Customs and Excise to acquaint you that it is not their practice to interfere with the sale by registered chemists and druggists of the preparations to which you refer.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. PASCOE, Assistant Secretary.

COMPULSORY CURRICULUM.—The Secretary also reported the receipt of a letter signed by the members of the Burton-on-Trent Association (*C. & D.*, October 29, p. 672), in which emphatic disapproval of the proposed higher standard of education was expressed. During the discussion which followed, the President said that if they got a curriculum the percentage of passes ought to increase very much, because the majority of the men who failed were candidates who had not been through a proper curriculum. Chemists who took errand-boys and pushed them forward without passing examinations were building up rivals to themselves. Other speakers emphasised the point that they could not get apprentices of the same class as formerly. Agreement was generally expressed upon the advisability of the division of the Minor examination. The President said the cry about drug-stores affecting their trade was not very objectionable, because he thought the drug-stores had done good to registered chemists and druggists. It was decided that the Association could not support any reduction of the standard of education.

The meeting then ended.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices Association.

THE opening meeting of the thirty-third session of the above Association took place in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 56 York Place, Edinburgh, on October 26, with the President (Mr. Edward J. Brown, Ph.C.) in the chair.

The report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Blackhurst) on the summer session showed that the four excursions and one indoor demonstration had been very successful, the attendances showing a decided increase. Mr. D. Murray said he thought it was worth considering whether the committee should not endeavour to make the botanical prize have a closer relationship to the field excursions, so as to offer more inducement for younger members to attend. Mr. E. O. Rowland said something had already been done in the direction indicated, but he thought the matter should be kept in mind by the committee. The report was adopted. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Robert Dick (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), presented the "Dick" botanical prize, consisting of copies of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," the "Art of Dispensing," and Hayward's "Botanical Pocket-book," to Mr. John R. Hamilton (G. & O. Rowland).

The President then delivered the inaugural sessional address on

ANIMAL MATERIA MEDICA, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The primitive medicine-man was described as the evolutionary germ of the churches and of science, astrology appearing at a later date. As early as B.C. 2300 beeswax, honey, horns, and cuttlefish were among the remedies in use, but the majority of these were of vegetable origin and included many well known in modern materia medica; Themison (A.D. 63) was the first to mention leeches as a therapeutic agent. The Greeks founded medicine as a science, Hippocrates (400 B.C.) being the most famous of the hereditary caste of physicians. In Roman times animal substances entered largely into popular medicines—i.e., "powdered man's skull" for apoplexy, "human grease" for gout, and "mummy of the proper smell" to prevent blood coagulating. Greek colonists later founded a school of medicine at Alexandria, Galen being the most famous of those associated with it, and his portrait and that of Avicenna, who followed him, adorn the Major diploma. The opening of the sixteenth century saw the birth of mineral remedies, whose advent led to the removal of many animal substances, and also to the fierce controversies between the followers of Galen and the chemical sect of Paracelsus. The London Pharmacopœia, 1618, contained 1,023 articles, of which ninety-one were of animal origin, and the President then detailed many of the wonderful animal medicines and their even more curious modes of preparation. During the succeeding centuries other animal products fell into disuse as the influence of Lavoisier and his successors was felt; but modern biological chemistry is reviving in modern organotherapy the much-ridiculed animal substances of earlier days. To-day we are also back to the belief that "demons" are the cause of diseases, but we term the hostile "devils" bacteria. Inorganic chemistry, in consequence of the discovery of radium, is on the brink of the new alchemy.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Brown, moved by Mr. E. O. Rowland and seconded by Mr. C. F. Henry, was carried with acclamation, the President replying suitably.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held at 10 Emmanuel Street, Cambridge, on October 28, with the President (Mr. E. H. Church) in the chair. There were also present Alderman A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., Messrs. H. F. Cook, J.P., J. Evans (Hon. Treasurer), H. Flanders, B. S. Campkin, A. A. Deck, J. Lincoln (Ely), F. Barker, F. E. Harris, L. Williams, and T. J. Mallett (Hon. Secretary).

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—The President, in reviewing the year's work, said that the fact that they had been honoured during the summer by a visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Cambridge had resulted in the Association's work being practically suspended, as the active members of the Association had been absorbed into the Local Committee. Judging from the congratulations from all sides, he had

every reason for saying that the Cambridge Conference had been a triumphant success. However, matters of detail had not been overlooked. The campaign against the issue of poison-licences to unqualified traders initiated by his predecessor (Mr. Bernhard S. Campkin) had again been successful, the renewed applications being refused both in the borough and county. He regretted the absence of Mr. E. S. Peck, who had promised to give an account of his visit to the Brussels Congress. Turning to the forthcoming session, the President said he would be inviting suggestions for their programme later on in the evening, but first he would draw attention to the new Local Association Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, regarding which he was going to ask Mr. Alderman Campkin to say a few words. Then there was the question of a compulsory curriculum, and in a letter from the Pharmaceutical Society the Council sought the benefit of their advice as to a practical method of (a) ensuring proper preliminary training before apprenticeship, and (b) ensuring adequate systematic study between portions of the technical examination. He was also hoping that the members would get up a concert for the benefit of the Benevolent Fund. Furthermore, he was of opinion that they might consider the extension of their sphere of influence.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.—Mr. Alderman A. Sidney Campkin explained what the Pharmaceutical Council is doing to get into touch with Local Associations. Incidentally speaking about the proposed curriculum, he said it is hoped that by a proper division of work during apprenticeship such continuity of study, combined with practical work, would be secured as would the better equip candidates for their qualifying examination, and at the same time be of greater service in business. Mr. Campkin also spoke in detail upon the Benevolent Fund, to which he urged special attention be given.—Mr. J. Evans suggested that the title of the Association be altered to Cambridge and District Pharmaceutical Association, the present name giving the impression that only pharmacists residing in the borough were eligible for membership, whereas they had had several members residing in the surrounding district. He hoped that the question of mapping out of territory to be covered by Associations would be dealt with soon. Mr. B. S. Campkin heartily supported the suggested change in the name of the Association.

APPEALING TO THE YOUNG PHARMACIST.—Mr. Barker asked if the meetings could not be arranged so as to appeal more directly to the younger men connected with pharmacy. A long discussion followed on this point, in which nearly all present took part. Mr. H. F. Cook pointed out that this matter had not been lost sight of in arranging former programmes. He reminded members of the ill-success attending a prize scheme which the Association had formulated. Finally the matter was adjourned to November 11 for future discussion.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT, which showed an increased balance, was adopted. The books presented by the British Pharmaceutical Conference to the Association are to be taken charge of by the President *pro tem.*, while a Library Sub-Committee was formed as follows: The President, Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, Mr. E. Saville Peck, Mr. A. A. Deck, and the Hon. Secretary. The amount of the annual subscription to be forwarded to the Benevolent Fund is to be doubled.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS resulted as follows: *President*, Mr. E. H. Church; *Vice-Presidents*, Alderman A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., Messrs. H. F. Cook, J.P., H. Flanders, and Lincoln (Ely); *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. J. Evans; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. T. J. Mallett; *Committee*, Messrs. E. S. Peck, B. S. Campkin, A. A. Deck, P. Pain, E. J. Missen, and S. J. Parson.

OTHER FORMAL BUSINESS transacted was the election of four new members and the appointment of Messrs. A. S. Campkin and H. F. Cook as Divisional Secretaries for Cambridge and West Cambs respectively.

OPIMUM FOR CHINA.—Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphed on October 29 that Great Britain is offering China a new opium agreement on the most liberal terms, which is expected, in conjunction with the change of Viceroy at Canton, to avert the possibility of further friction.

Festivities.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

At the dinner of the members, held at the Grand Restaurant on Wednesday evening, November 2, the principal speakers were Mr. W. L. Currie, who, as Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, replied to the toast of that body, and Mr. David Gilmour, who proposed "The Association," which the President (Mr. Beacock) acknowledged.

Smoking-concert.

A SMOKING-CONCERT was held at the Bear's Paw, Liverpool, on October 27, under the joint auspices of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association, and the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists. Mr. J. Rymer Young presided over a large attendance, in which all three Societies were well represented. The enjoyable programme comprised Messrs. J. Sargent and Ralph Seymour as vocalists, Mr. Richard Brown in recitals of Kipling's poems, Messrs. Tom Derbyshire, Mills Griffiths, H. M. Ashton, and Douglas Milton in humorous interludes, Mr. Syd Harford with coon-songs and dances, and Mr. P. J. Llewelyn with his banjo. Mr. W. A. Williams performed the duties of accompanist in an able manner. Perhaps the item in the programme which was most appreciated was a laughable description of the annual meeting of a Society for the Distribution of Blankets and Top-boots to the Cannibals, rendered by Mr. Ashton. The concert lasted till 11.30, when a hearty vote of thanks to the artistes, and the National Anthem, terminated the proceedings. The whole of the proceeds are to be given to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, while a collection taken in the course of the evening realised 6l 14s. 6d.

William the Porter.

His Philosophisings as recorded by Bruce Logan.

XVII.

"**A** H, there it be!" cried William, as he joyfully scooped a penny from under the counter.

"Ay, I know it only be a penny. Ay, and I know ye were mighty independent like when ye took it from t' customer."

"But ye be a terr'ble successful sort o' man if ye can afford to overlook pennies."

"Ay, and I tell ye there be summat wunnerful in t' mighty power of a penny."

"Just think what ye can do with one. Ye can travel in a luxoorious carriage on a railway as has cost millions o' pounds to build. Ye can send a message almost round t' world or ye can buy one of a thousand useful things."

"Then just imagine what pennies do mean in business life. Why, what do ye think they build tramways for—what do they invent and build wunnerful newspaper-printing machines for?"

"Ay, think it over, and ye'll see that to get pennies has kept busy some o' t' cleverest o' men and has been th' object of some o' t' biggest schemes."

"Ay, an' while automatic-machine people and tube people keep a forming big companies to get hold o' pennies, I'm thinkin' ye can't afford to scorn 'em."

"Look to t' pennies, I say, and t' future 'll look to itself."

"If ye doubt it, I don't mind telling ye names of some millionaires as started by looking after t' profits o' penny sales."

"Nay, lad, I didn't mean to sauce ye. Maybe a touch o' rheumatism makes me a bit cranky like."

"I did but want to give ye a bit o' advice, and I'll just tell it ye and then be quiet—look after pennies—if ye can get *one* honestly, *get it*. And remember that if ye can only think of a good way o' getting 'em ye've discovered t' way to a fortune."

THE TURMERIC-BEETLE.—Much inconvenience was caused to the occupants of a house in Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., by the invasion of hosts of a small flying-beetle, which appear to have been hatched in a consignment of turmeric (about 15 tons) lying in an adjoining warehouse.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 3.

THERE is a continued lack of animation about the markets, and the bulk of the price-alterations are of less significance than usual. The outstanding feature is the drastic reduction in quicksilver, the move being evidently intended to disconcert outside sellers. Mercurials are so far unaltered. Interest is still centred in cream of tartar, a further advance of 2s. to 3s. having taken place; tartaric acid is firm. Citric acid is extremely dull. Among other chemicals, Russian potash carbonate is dearer, and benzols are easier. Copper sulphate quiet. In drugs, chamomiles are marking time, with prices, if anything, easier. Ergot is firm and scarce, valerian dearer, and jalap tending easier. Lycopodium firm. Menthol is quiet but firm. Star-anise oil is firmer for shipment. Cod-liver oil is quiet, but steady for finest brands. Opium is quiet. Pilocarpine and aloin easier. Pure terebene is 2d. dearer. Clove oil and cloves have again advanced. Among seeds, canary is higher, coriander is in fair demand, and linseed firm. The principal changes are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary-seed	Aloes, Cape	Aloin	Dragon's-
Cardamoms	(common)	Benzols	blood (com.)
Clove oil	Anise oil, star	Copaiba oil	Quicksilver
Cloves	(c.i.f.)	Copper	Rubber
Coca-leaves	Cannabis	sulphate	Turpentine
(Ceylon)	indica	Cubeb oil	
Cream of	Lavender oil	Pepper	
tartar	(Eng.)	Sarsaparilla	
Peppermint oil	Wax, bees'	(Lima)	
(Eng.)	(Abyssinian)	Senna (Tinn.)	
Potash		Wax, bees'	
carbonate		(Jam.)	
Terebene			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is dull and easier at \$4.60 per lb. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 7½c. Peppermint oil, in tins, is easier at \$2.20. Curaçao aloes is steady at 7c. Tonka-beans are firm at \$3.50 per lb. Buchu has declined to \$1 per lb. for round. Hydrastis is firm at \$2.25. Spearmint oil is lower at \$3.10. Copaiba is lower at 40c. for Central and South American. Grindelia robusta is firmer at 8c.

London Markets.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Very firm. All the cheap lots from second-hands now appear to have been absorbed, and dealers require 11d. per lb. for foreign, while English makers quote 1s. 0½d.

ALOIN.—English makers quote 3s. per lb. net, which is a shade easier.

ANISEED is steady at 23s. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to good Russian, and 32s. 6d. to 35s. for Spanish.

ANTIMONY.—Small sales of crude Japanese are reported at 15s. per ton. Regulus is quoted at from 28l. 10s. to 29l.

BENZOLS are easier at from 7½d. to 7½d. per gal. for 50 per cent. naked, and at from 6½d. to 6½d. for 90 per cent., for prompt delivery London.

CANARY-SEED is dearer owing to higher prices ruling in Turkey. Business has been done at 42s. per quarter for

Turkish on the spot, but the quotation has since been raised to 44s.; good Morocco has changed hands at 46s. to 47s. per quarter.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm at 24s. to 25s. per cwt. for ordinary to fair Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES.—Market is dull, and, if anything, prices are a shade easier.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during October amounted to 1,064,000 Amst. lb., against 1,360,000 Amst. lb. in 1909, 1,356,000 Amst. lb. in 1908, and 1,400,000 Amst. lb. in 1907. The shipments during the ten months of the year were 15,094,000 Amst. lb., against 13,041,000 Amst. lb. in 1909, 12,932,000 Amst. lb. in 1908, and 14,306,000 Amst. lb. in 1907.

CINNAMON.—At auction 80 bags fair chips sold at 2½d.; 220 bags Ceylon were bought in at from 5d. to 6d. for quillings; 69 bags Java offered, and 48 sold at 2½d. for barky chips.

CLOVES.—At auction 100 bales fair Zanzibar were bought in at 7½d. per lb. Privately fair quality on the spot has been sold up to 7½d., October-December delivery at 7½d., and buyers, January-March at 6½d. to 7½d., and sellers, and March-May at 7½d. to 7½d. and buyers; for arrival January-March shipment quoted 7½d. value c.i.f., delivered weight.

COPPER SULPHATE is quiet and a trifle easier, ordinary Liverpool brands offering at 19l. 5s. per ton for prompt, and 19l. 15s. for spring delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is in fair demand at recent rates; common and wormy Morocco 15s. to 16s., and fair to good sound 18s. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. Russian is offering at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR is from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. dearer than at the close of last report, to-day's quotations being 99s. for 99 per cent., 98s. for 98 per cent., and 96s. for 95 per cent. powder.

CUMIN-SEED is in very little request, but prices are unchanged at 35s. per cwt. for good sifted Morocco, and 38s. to 40s. for Malta.

ERGOT.—A parcel of Spanish was sold last week at 1s. 9d. on the spot, but nothing is now available below 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary weathered Morocco, and 10s. to 10s. 6d. for good bright on the spot.

GINGER.—Firm. At auction 18 cases Calicut offered and 8 sold at 77s. 6d. for medium cut; bold was bought in at 90s. to 95s.; 40 bags washed rough Cochin sold at 50s. for slightly mouldy. Privately Cochin ginger is firm, and in some instances dealers have marked up prices 2s.

IODINE.—The exports of crude from Japan during August were 1,522 kin (7,750 yen); from January to August the exports were: 1908, 10,500 kin (48,261 yen); 1909, 11,522 kin (53,956 yen); 1910, 7,545 kin (36,834 yen). Potassium iodide exports during August were 2,693 kin (12,106 yen); eight months (January-August), 1908, 16,342 kin (71,874 yen); 1909, 18,634 kin (86,075 yen); 1910, 38,423 kin (173,330 yen).

JALAP.—Privately from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. spot is quoted; there have been a few arrivals on the New York market, and the tendency there is easier. Four bales fair small to bold (Parry's analysis 9.7 per cent. resin) sold in the drug-auction without reserve at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., being steady.

LINSEED is firm at 75s. per quarter for fair Dutch on the spot, and 73s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. for ordinary fine Morocco.

LYCOPodium.—An arrival of 20 cases has taken place from St. Petersburg.

MACE.—At auction West Indian was 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. dearer, 66 bags selling at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* for fine pale, 2*s.* 2*d.* for good, 2*s.* for fair, and 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* for ordinary and red; 22 cases Java also sold at 2*s.* 4*d.* for fair bold, and 2*s.* 2*d.* for palish curly.

MENTHOL.—Firm but quiet. A sale of 25 cases was reported to the U.S.A. on Tuesday at up to 10*s.* 9*d.* spot for Kobayashi, and a small business has been done at 10*s.* 5*d.* c.i.f. for this brand.

The exports from Japan during August were 9,121 kin (49,258 yen), and for the eight months ending August the figures are: 1908, 38,071 kin (179,608 yen); 1909, 57,091 kin (264,782 yen); 1910, 70,327 kin (366,552 yen).

MERCURIALS.—Up to to-day (Thursday) the prices of mercurials had remained unchanged, but, in view of the market conditions in quicksilver, the mercury salts are worth watching.

MILK-SUGAR is very steady at from 48*s.* to 50*s.* per cwt.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR.—Further sales of "Red Ship" brand have been made at 4*s.* 6½*d.* per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 5*s.* 1*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* is quoted. Most of the oil now arriving is of good quality, but care has to be exercised as to various lots offered on the spot at slightly below current quotations.

OIL, BUCHU, has been reduced by English distillers to 10*s.* per oz.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is steady at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. in cases and at 1*s.* for drums. For shipment business has been done at from 10¾*d.* to 10⅞*d.* c.i.f. as to position. In the drug auction ten cases good Java were retired at 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.

OIL, CLOVE.—Owing to the continued advance in cloves from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb. is now quoted by English distillers.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Prices of the less-esteemed brands continue to have an easy undertone at from 102*s.* 6*d.* to 105*s.* per barrel c.i.f., but for finest brands of Lofoten oil 106*s.* to 108*s.* c.i.f. has been paid.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 31 that during the past week sales of non-congealing oil were made at 105*s.* 6*d.* per barrel c.i.f., but to-day there has been some demand for finest Lofoten oil at 107*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 9,400 barrels, against 14,000 barrels at the same date of 1909.

OIL, COPAIBA, is easier by 2*d.* per lb. for English.

OIL, CUBE, is offered at easier rates by English distillers.

OIL, LAVENDER.—English distillers have advanced their price by 1*s.*, and now quote from 26*s.* to 29*s.* per lb.

OIL, LEMON, is firm at from 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for new crop, and on the spot 3*s.* 2*d.* has been paid.

OIL, TURPENTINE, has declined 6*d.* on the week, American closing at 55*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. on the spot. In the drug-auction a case of Venice sold without reserve with all faults at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

OPIMUM is quiet and unaltered, the quotation for 11½ per cent. being 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f., and 13*s.* 6*d.* for good Smyrna druggists' on spot. There has been some demand for Persian on the spot with sales at from 14*s.* 9*d.* to 15*s.* 3*d.*, as to quality; and there now appears to be no sellers under 15*s.*; for arrival a bid of 14*s.* 6*d.* has been refused.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on October 21 that: "We have had a quiet week, but this afternoon large American buyers came forward and bought 130 cases Karahissar t.q. (about 11 to 11½ per cent.) at from 12*s.* 8*d.* to 13*s.* 3*d.* After these extensive purchases the position is expected to strengthen again, especially as rain is required badly for the sowings. A little rain fell at the end of last week, but the weather has since turned abnormally cold, which naturally stops all field-work in the highlands. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,601 cases, against 1,593 at the same date last year."

A Smyrna correspondent writes on October 29 that the sales amount to 140 cases Karahissar at 117 piastres, or 12*s.* 11*d.*, c.i.f. European ports, for England and Japan. The rains which fell in almost every district of the interior will enable us to commence the autumn sowings in good condition, and this situation has facilitated the transaction of business. The demand continuing in considerable quantities and the stock

being limited, prices will be maintained, and on the slightest occasion speculators will endeavour to raise prices, as at the moment one third of the stock is in their hands. Arrivals amounted to 3,724 cases, compared with 1,629 cases last year at the same date.

A Hong-Kong telegram from Reuter says that in the Legislative Council on November 1 Mr. Murray Stewart introduced a resolution urging the Governor to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the port of origin of all morphine and one-third compounds of opium entering Hong-Kong, and to pray Lord Crewe to lay before Parliament the propriety of assisting the endeavour of Hong-Kong to discourage the opium-vice in its most injurious form by restricting the export from England of the means of gratifying it. The resolution was defeated by the votes of the official members.

ORRIS.—Mogador continues extremely scarce, and what is offered for shipment at 26*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. is of very inferior quality.

PEPPER (BLACK).—At auction thirty-one bags Ceylon sold at 4½*d.*, good clean bold at 4*d.* for fair small, and at 3½*d.* for shelly. Privately the arrival market is easier, with sales of Singapore, November-January shipment, at 3½*d.*, and sellers, January-March, at 3¾*d.* to 3½*d.*, and March-May at 3½*d.* c.f. and i., delivered weight. On the spot fair Singapore is offered at 4½*d.*

PEPPER (WHITE).—At auction thirty-seven cases good bold washed Singapore were bought in at 9*d.* Privately the market for arrival is quiet and easier, with sales of November-December shipment of Singapore at 6½*d.*, December-February shipment buyers at 6¾*d.*, and January-March 6¾*d.*, value c.f. and i., delivered weight. Fair Singapore is offered at 7½*d.* spot.

PILOCARPINE is offered at 11*s.* per oz. net in 1-oz. bottles, being easier.

PIMENTO.—At auction 163 bags fair were bought in at 2¾*d.* per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday Rothschilds reduced the price by 7*s.* 6*d.* per bottle to 8*l.*, and in second-hands 7*l.* 14*s.* is quoted. The principal importers appear to have done a large business on the Metal Exchange early in the week, down to 7*l.* 10*s.*, after which they fixed the price at 8*l.* The erratic movement is evidently intended to disconcert sellers of outside parcels.

QUININE is extremely quiet at from 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* per oz. for German sulphate from second-hands, at 6¾*d.* for Amsterdam, and 6½*d.* for Java.

The landings in London during October were 103,008 oz. and the deliveries 55,296 oz., leaving the stock on October 31 at 3,713,568 oz., against 3,238,240 oz. in 1909.

RUBBER.—Interest has centred in the auctions, when about 310 tons was offered, which constitutes a record. Prices opened at a decline of 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb., but on the second day there was a recovery of 1*d.* to 2*d.* Competition was good, and practically all sold, the highest price paid being 5*s.* 11½*d.* for smoked sheet. The private market has been quiet, the price of fine hard Para closing at 5*s.* 10*d.* spot and near. The market generally has been featureless, as regards both business and prices.

SAFFRON.—Advices in regard to the new Spanish crop indicate that the quality will be good, but crop small, and prices open high.

SENEGA.—Spot sales have been made at 2*s.* per lb. net.

SHELLAC has been very quiet owing to Calcutta holidays. Prices are unaltered, fair TN orange being quoted 85*s.* to 86*s.* per cwt. The business in futures includes about a thousand cases at 86*s.* 6*d.* for December, 90*s.* for March, and 92*s.* for May, prices on Wednesday being nominal in the absence of business.

TEREBENE.—The price of pure B.P. has been advanced by 2*d.* per lb. to 1*s.* 7*d.*

VALERIAN is dearer, and in one instance prices have been temporarily withdrawn; value is nominal at about 26*s.* c.i.f.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—An arrival of 578 bags has taken in Liverpool from Pernambuco.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Further sales to the Continent have been made at 42*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of new goods a fair proportion of the offerings sold at and after the sale, the features being as follows: Cape aloes brought firm rates for the better qualities, while common were 1s. to 2s. dearer. Livery Curaçao in boxes, being scarce, brought full rates. New asafetida from Bombay did not appeal to American buyers, quality being unsuitable. Round buchu was flat and did not sell; ovals and longs were cheaper. Sumatra benzoin excessively scarce. Cannabis indica is dearer, both for Bombay tops and East African. Cardamoms appreciated 1d. to 2d., being scarce and wanted. Ceylon coca-leaves sharply advanced with keen competition. Common dragon's-blood sold cheaply, reboiled being dull and unchanged. Ergot and honey steady, as was guaiacum. Higher prices are asked for Matto Grosso ipecacuanha, but there were no orders. Rhubarb has been selling better privately at easy rates. Lima-Jamaica sarsaparilla was easier, grey Jamaica firm and scarce, and Native-red steady. Senna was easier for the common grades of Tinnevely. Abyssinian beeswax sold well at an advance of 1s. 3d. per cwt., but Jamaica tended easier. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
Aloes—			
Cape	49 ... 49	Kola	59 ... 36
Curaçao (boxes) ..	17 ... 17	Liquorice-root	3 ... 3
Socotrine (kegs) ..	30 ... 0	Mastich	2 ... 0
Ammoniacum	25 ... 0	Oil—	
Aniseed (Span.) ...	27 ... 0	cassia.....	10 ... 0
Anatto-seed	12 ... 0	cinnamon (leaf) ..	10 ... 0
Apriocot kernels ...	10 ... 0	citronella (Java) ..	10 ... 0
Asafetida	120 ... 0	eucalyptus cit.) ...	3 ... 0
Belladonna-root ...	4 ... 0	lime (W.I.)	18 ... 0
Benzoin—		peppermint (Jap) ..	18 ... 0
Sumatra	16 ... 16	pine (tins)	6 ... 0
Buchu	40 ... 7	Olibanum (sifts) ...	25 ... 0
Calumba	20 ... 0	Orange-peel	12 ... 0
Canella alba	3 ... 0	Papain (Cey.)	8 ... 0
Cannabis indica ...	16 ... 0	Quillaia	100 ... 0
Cardamoms & seed ..	93 ... 44	khubarb (China) ...	66 ... 34
Cascara sagrada ...	271 ... 0	Sandalwood chips ...	50 ... 0
Chamomiles	7 ... 0	Sarsaparilla—	
Civet (horns)	3 ... 0	Grey Jamaica ...	2 ... 2
Coca-leaves	91 ... 67	Lima	28 ... 16
Colocynth and pulp ..	12 ... 2	Native Jam.	8 ... 6
Cubebs	50 ... 0	Scablac	10 ... 10
Digitalis-leaves ...	26 ... 0	Scammony-root ...	39 ... 0
Dragon's-blood ...	18 ... 7	Senna and pods—	
Elaterium	1 ... 0	Alex.	61 ... 27
Elemi	20 ... 2	Tinnevely	728 ... 711
Ergot	9 ... 0	Squill	15 ... 15
Galls	10 ... 0	Sticklac	20 ... 0
Gamboge	10 ... 0	Tonka beans	1 ... 0
Guaiacum	1 ... 1	Turneric	238 ... 0
Gum acacia	70 ... 0	Turneric pdr.	10 ... 10
Honey—		Turpentine (Venice) 1 ... 1	
Hayti	37 ... 20	Wax (bees)—	
Jamaica	88 ... 19	Abyssinian	170 ... 170
New Zealand(es.) ..	27 ... 0	East African ...	32 ... 32
St. Domingo	20 ... 0	East Indian	61 ... 12
Ipecacuanha—		Jamaica	4 ... 3
Cartagena	6 ... 0	Moroco	2 ... 2
Matto Grosso ...	12 ... 0	Nyasaland	9 ... 9
Jalap	7 ... 4	Wax, insect (Chin.) 5 ... 0	

ALOES.—The better grades of Cape were fully firm, while common were 1s. to 2s. dearer at the following prices: Mossel Bay (usual 20 per cent. tares) fair to fine hard bright firsts, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; fair seconds, a little dull, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; and ordinary dull and drossy, 30s. to 31s. per cwt.; seventeen boxes Curaçao sold at 60s. to 63s. 6d. for fair liver, and 42s. subject, for dark livery. Fifteen kegs Socotrine were limited at 80s., and the same price included five kegs hard Mocha.

ASAFETIDA.—A parcel of 120 cases from Bombay were bought in at from 7l. 10s. to 8l. per cwt. for very heavily weighted and brown, no bids being made.

BENZONIN continues extremely scarce, and the 16 cases Sumatra put up to-day found ready buyers at 6l. 15s. per cwt. for fair almondy seconds; no other description offered.

BUCHU.—The *Kinfauns Castle* has brought 20 bales. It was difficult to effect business, although one broker's instructions were "to sell." Three small bags of common yellow stalky ovals sold at 7d. per lb., subject to seller's approval; 2 bales fair green ovals at 8d., subject; and a small bag of longs at 8d., most of the lots being mixed. This was all the business. Only one bale of choice round green was offered, and bought in at 3s. 6d., and three bales fair round were held at this price in another instance.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The limit for fair Bombay tops is now 4s. 8d. per lb., an advance of 2d. Loose East African is scarce, 1s. per lb. being wanted; a fair quantity has been sold lately.

CARDAMOMS.—Arrivals from Ceylon continue on an extremely small scale, and in consequence prices advanced. 1d. to 2d. per lb. for Ceylon-Mysore, the following rates being paid: Extra bold brownish, 2s. 9d.; bold medium brownish, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; medium to bold, good pale, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; medium pale, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; tiny pale, 1s. 10d.; brown, split and pickings, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; good splits, 2s. 1d.; small splits, 1s. 10d.

COCA LEAVES met with keen competition at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per lb., 47 cases realising 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. for good greenish, and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for fair greenish. 1s. 3d. was refused for 11 cases of brown leaf. Ten cases of Ceylon-Huanuco sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. for fair brownish, prior to the above sale; 24 bales fair thin broken greenish Truxillo were limited at 1s.

COLOCYNTH.—Inferior broken apple (2 casks) sold without reserve at 5½d. per lb.; pulp was retired at from 7d. to 7½d.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Seven cases of common dull seedy lump sold cheaply at 7s. 6d. per cwt., being cheaper. Twelve cases fair reboiled Singapore lump were bought in at 12l., and good pickings at 7l. 5s.

ELEMI.—Steady, a small sale of two cases being made at 50s. per cwt. for good pale Manila.

ERGOT.—Six bags bold new crop Spanish were held at 1s. 11d., a bid of 1s. 9d. being refused. Another lot of three bags was withdrawn without mention of price.

GUAIACUM firm, a single cask of fair glassy block sold at 1s. 5d. per lb. without reserve.

HONEY.—A parcel of 75 cases Jamaica was held at 35s. for fair pale to yellowish set and setting; 8 barrels darkish liquid and set sold at from 25s. to 26s.; and for 20 cases. Hayti 25s. was paid for brown set, 28s. for good paste, and 30s. (subject to seller's approval) for nice pale set.

INSECT WAX.—Five bales Chinese were held at 1s. 3d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Dull. Importers' limits of Matto Grosso had been raised to 6s. 8d. for good bright, 6s. 7d. to fair grey, and 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. for common to ordinary lean grey, but there were no takers. Cartagena was limited at 5s. 6d. per lb. It will be seen that the deliveries during October were very good and the market privately is firm.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Three bales of common rough under-corticated sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern at 9s. per cwt.

OIL, CASSIA.—Ten cases 81 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde were limited at 3s. 9d. per lb.

OIL, LIME.—Five cases fair West Indian distilled were held at 1s. 4d. and 5 cases expressed at 5s. 6d.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Fifteen cases Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) were limited at 6s. 3d. per lb. for worked, and three cases Yazawa were also bought in at 6s. 6d. The exports from Japan during August were 1,463 kin (4,938 yen), and for the eight months ending August the figures are: 1908, 68,026 kin (198,144 yen); 1909, 101,232 kin (301,678 yen); 1910, 94,080 kin (288,274 yen). Privately English oil is dearer at from 26s. to 31s. per lb. Mitcham firms appear to be cleared out.

RHUBARB.—Steady. Six cases of medium round *wild* Shensi character sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and for rough round horny High-dried of dark fracture 7d. was paid. Two cases medium flat dull-coated high-dried with three-quarters fair-pinky fracture sold at 9½d. per lb. The following sales were without reserve. Bold round Canton (4 cases) at 10d., and small round and trimming rather stalky (4 cases) at 10d.; medium flat with three-quarters dullish fracture and coat (5 cases), 9½d. About a dozen cases had been disposed of privately.

The New York "Commercial" of October 26 reports that High-dried rhubarb is firmer, owing to advices to the effect that a large shipment has been lost in transit. The quotations for goods on the way is advanced to 14½c., and still

higher prices are predicted, as there is no more offered from producing markets.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica, of which two bales only offered, sold at 1s. 6d. for fair, being firm. On the other hand 16 bales of Lima-Jamaica were parted with at easier rates, from 10d. to 10½d. being paid for slightly coarse to very fair. Native Jamaica was steady, six bales selling at 11d. to 11½d. for fair bright red, 10d. for dull red, and 9d. for dull mixed red and yellow. Twelve bales Lima-Jamaica were limited at 1s. per lb.

SENNA.—Of Tinnevely, 728 bales offered and sold. The selection contained no bold leaves, bulk being yellowish to fair green small, these latter realising 1½d. to 2d. per lb., being easier. Two bales fine green but of only medium-size leaf realised 4½d. per lb., a long price. Balance of medium-sized leaves of fair colour sold at 2¼d. to 2½d. per lb., about last auction's rates. *Pods* were cheaper at 2d. to 2¼d. per lb. Of Alexandrian, 61 packages offered, 20 bales fair half-leaf were held for 4d. per lb., a single bale of slight sea-damaged selling at 2¼d. per lb.; 10 cases ¾-leaf were held for 6d. per lb., and 23 bales siftings sold at 2¼d. per lb. Three bales *Pods* sold at 4½d. per lb. The *Clan MacLachan* from Tuticorin, has brought 1,026 bales, also 479 bales in transit.

TAMARINDS.—Fair East Indian (33 casks) were limited at 13s. per cwt.

TURMERIC POWDER.—Ten bags sold at 10s. per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—A single box of fair black Para was bought in at 12s. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—In fair demand at an advance of 1s. 3d. for Abyssinian; a string of 170 bags of which sold at from 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. for fair yellow slightly softish block, and 31 packages sold at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. for fair, rather dark East African block; a bag of sweepings went at 74s. Three packages of Jamaica realised 7l. 5s. for fair red and brown mixed; 7l. 5s. was refused for good red, being easier; twelve cases Calcutta sold at 7l. 15s. for dull bleached, three bales Nyasaland were taken at 6l. 12s. 6d. for softish, and six bags partly drossy ball, at 5l. 10s., and two bags Morocco at 6l. 12s. 6d., subject.

Manchester Chemical-market.

November 1.

Now that there has been a full resumption of work in the textile industries, demand on home account has shown a fair increase of business, while the excellent feeling on export account continues. There is not much change to note in values of caustic soda and bleaching-powder. Carbonate of potash is dearer in all positions, and a large business has been declined at prices ruling a week ago. Russian, 90 to 92 per cent., is now quoted 16l. 5s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports, and 16l. 10s. ex store Manchester, Liverpool, and Hull. Caustic potash, 50° Bé liquid electrolytic, in loan drums at 11l. 5s., ex quay Goole, net. Importers will furnish prices for solid on application. In white powdered arsenic there is more inquiry at present low quotations, and buyers show more disposition to cover for forward wants. For sulphate of copper a healthy demand is reported on export account, and prices have advanced out of all proportion to the increase in the raw metal. The cheap parcels of crude glycerin recently offered are reported cleared, and 66l. per ton is made for good 80 per cent. in small quantities. Of distilled qualities there is very little to be had, and 96l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. on rails at makers' works, is the nearest value for sp. gr. 1.260 half white. Demand for farinas is poor on spot. Makers have again raised quotations for Italian green olive-oil soap, but there are still holders willing to sell at late quotations. Carbolic acid is in fair inquiry; makers complain of small profit, prices being very low—crystal and liquid steady. Creosote in buyers' favour. Sulphate of ammonia continues in strong demand at full rates—say, 12l. 15s. to 12l. 16s. 3d. per ton on rails Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

The tone of the heavy-chemical market continues good, and in all departments there is a steady activity. A pleasing feature is that buyers are not dragging out negotiations so much, with the result that a fair volume of business has been settled. Values maintain a very steady tone.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Both main and miscellaneous articles in the branch are moving well. Special mention may be made of bleaching-powder, which continues extremely scarce, with nominal value 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s. free on rails.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a shade quieter, but values are well maintained. Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12l. 12s. 6d. net cash; London terms, 12l. 10s. net cash; Leith,

13l. 5s.; Liverpool, 13l. 2s. 6d. to 13l. 3s. 9d.; and Hull, 13l. 2s. 6d.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS continue a good market, and more than an average part of the usual contract business for 1911 has already been concluded. Prices are maintained, and, since present figures are very low, any possible change is more likely to be upward than otherwise. Crystal alum lump, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 12s. 6d.; lump in tierces, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 17s. 6d.; and ground in bags, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton free on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina of purest qualities, practically free of iron, are moving better, both on home and export account. Ordinary strength quality, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton in casks, with usual allowances for bags and loose slabs, and customary extras for similar pure quality in higher concentrations.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

Business in drugs continues moderate, and there are few changes of importance to be noted.

ALOES, CURACAO, is in better demand lately, and prices are firm at m.65 to m.70 for fair to good black in cases.

ARARоба.—The demand has been dull for some time past, and stocks in Hamburg have increased. At the present cheap rate of m.3.50 per kilo. it is probable that speculators will come forward.

ASAFFETIDA.—Several first-hand parcels have been cleared, and nothing is at present available until further shipments arrive.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Sales are being made at m.80 to m.85, according to quality.

ERGOT.—The market is practically bare of Russian, and prices are nominal at about m.390 for old crop on spot. Of new crop it has been difficult to get definite offers, but in one quarter a limited quantity is offered for November-December shipment at m.395 to m.400. Of Spanish a fair amount has been sold at advancing prices, and offers at m.400 are now current. Demand from your market and U.S.A. has been considerable.

JALAP remains steady, although the demand has fallen off somewhat. Stocks are in very small compass.

KOLA.—The stocks of quarter nuts have shrunk, and good qualities are not now obtainable under m.72.50 per 100 kilos. Halves are more plentiful, and should be obtainable at m.67.50 per 100 kilos.

Russian Potash Carbonate.

In our issue of October 1 (p. 528) we reported the formation of the Russian Potash-carbonate Syndicate of Manufacturers, which has strengthened the market position considerably. We are now informed by Messrs. Domeier & Co., 8 Harp Lane, London, E.C., that they have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom, and will be pleased to give quotations. The style of the combination is "Vereinigte Kaukasische Chemische Fabriken A.G., Ekaterinodar." The Russian product finds a large outlet in this country, and as it is guaranteed free from soda, soapmakers and other users give it preference.

London Port Rates.

A number of influential manufacturers who are large importers and exporters of goods have written a letter to the Port of London Authority strongly protesting against the action of the Authority in fixing the port rates payable in respect of goods entering and leaving the port at such high figures as those appearing in the schedule of actual rates issued to the public last week. The rates payable in respect of goods imported appear to be, it is stated, almost without exception, over 65 per cent. of the maximum rates scheduled to the Act, while the export rates appear to be 25 per cent. of the same maximum schedule. A calculation of the amount of revenue which would be yielded if the maximum schedule could be applied to London's imports and exports shows about 500,000l. per annum, and it therefore appears that, in fixing the import and export rates at from 65 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively for imports and exports, the Port Authority are attempting to levy at the very outset nearly 330,000l., which is the full limit of their revenue powers from port rates on goods. We have been informed by several American importers and exporters that they intend to divert their goods which at present come to London, by the alternative route *via* Southampton, and for shipment to and from Hamburg the port of Hull, where possible, will be more frequently used than hitherto: while many products now imported to and distributed from London may be brought *via* Liverpool. It is pointed out by the London Chamber of Commerce that the rate-book does not provide any exemption for the *entrepôt* trade, consequently goods imported into the Port of London, stored in the docks, and sold for re-exportation, will have to pay an import rate on arrival and an export rate when re-shipped, thus adding to the heavy charges with which the port is already burdened.

Poisoning Cases.

EIGHT fatalities due to poisoning have been reported since our last issue, and in two instances death was due to misadventure.

Corrosive Sublimatc.—The two-and-a-half-year-old son of Wm. H. Thornton was accidentally poisoned at Shipley. At the inquest the father explained that his wife was dissolving some corrosive-sublimate "Soloids," and she left the cup on the kitchen table in order to get some hot water. During her short absence the child had swallowed the entire contents of the cup. An emetic was administered quickly, but the boy died three days later.

Oxalic Acid was taken to compass self-destruction by a Bingley yeast-dealer named Kinder Anderson (59).

Prussic Acid caused the death of Arthur C. H. Nickisson (36), stockbroker, of Kensington, who committed suicide on Wimbledon Common. It is not known how he obtained the poison, of which he had apparently purchased about 3 oz.

Spirit of Salt.—At Poplar, Thomas Connelly (74), formerly marine-store dealer, poisoned himself with this corrosive fluid.

Sulphonal.—Henry Wm. Matthews, who was found seriously ill in a hovel at Patcham, died in the Sussex County Hospital from sulphonal-poisoning shortly after admission. At the inquest the jury found a verdict of death by misadventure.

Strychnine.—George Beagley (17), described as a chemist's assistant, in the employ of a firm of chemists in Wigmore Street, London, W., intentionally poisoned himself by taking strychnine-solution. The youth left a letter stating that he could not bear the "burden of stealing 10s. 6d." from his employers; but Mr. Alfred John, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, W., deposed that although the money had been missed from the till, deceased had neither been accused nor suspected of taking it.

Veronal.—At the inquiry into the death of Ernest A. Masson (25), of Newbridge, who died from veronal-poisoning, deceased's father deposed that he had been taking powders purchased from a chemist to induce sleep, but latterly the pharmacist had refused to supply any more. Deceased's medical attendant stated that veronal had not been prescribed by him. The Coroner, in summing up, said that it seemed to him a great pity that a drug of that nature was not included in the Poisons Schedule, and he considered that it was a matter for legislation. There was a necessity for some restriction to be put on the indiscriminate sale of drugs of such an important nature. The jury returned a verdict that "death was due to heart-failure caused by an overdose of veronal, taken while deceased was of unsound mind."

Kind Not Stated.—Jas. M. Keenan (23), law clerk, died a few hours after admission to the Glasgow Western Infirmary suffering from poisoning.

Cape Colony News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. Austin Thomas (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society) sustained slight injuries by falling through a trap-door, left open by one of his employes. Mr. Thomas was able to resume business after a week's rest.

COLONIAL PREPARATIONS.—The heavy import-duty on medicinal preparations containing alcohol has given colonial manufacturers an opportunity of putting similar articles on the market at a much lower price. The latest addition is "Vin-Vir," a meat-and-malt wine, prepared by Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd., Cape Town. The South African "Medical Record" says: "There is every reason to suppose that such an article should be made on the spot more cheaply and equally well." It is well got-up (says our Cape Town correspondent), and even the printing of the wrappers and the manufacture of the cartons are local.

KOBE IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—During 1909 every item under this heading, amounting in all to 675,802l., shows an increase both since 1908 and on the previous five years' average. This constitutes an increase of 67 per cent. on last year's figures. The principal items include glycerin, 479,887 lb. (1908, 237,911 lb.); phosphorus, 799,408 lb. (1908, 327,629 lb.); chlorate of potash, 9,458,140 lb. (1908, 3,556,559 lb.); soda-ash, 23,392,648 lb. (1908, 21,913,537 lb.); caustic soda, 9,481,455 lb. (1908, 7,095,256 lb.); all other drugs and chemicals, 351,161l. (1908, 186,391l.).



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

The Shop Hours Bill.

SIR,—Isn't it time that chemists as a body protested against this new form of legislation? We are about the most heavily taxed traders in the whole country, and it strikes me most forcibly that we are a very tame and a very silly lot. A grave suspicion arises that our legislators know this, or the tax on industrial alcohol would never have been enforced. No other trade would have stood it. The latest is the Shop Hours Bill—a specious kind of legislation which is going to ruin some of us if the Bill ever becomes law as it stands.

I would like to ask: How many of us who have branches can afford to keep them on sixty hours per week and forced to close the premises for the half-day holiday? The "one-shop" man who does not live over his premises, I suppose, comes under exactly the same rule; while the man who resides on the premises—let him be either chemist, herbalist, drug-store man, or oilman—may keep his place open all night if he thinks fit, filch our customers, and we are expected to look on with equanimity, being absolutely powerless to meet this new form of competition. Let every chemist at once read his Shop Hours Act, petition his member of Parliament, and, if necessary, go to the House and wait upon the instigator of the Bill. It means the bread and butter of every man who has a branch or does not live over his shop. Either the chemist and druggist must be exempted from the clauses of the Bill or every shop in the country must close together—the whole lot simultaneously.

DISGUSTED. (80/59.)

[We have repeatedly pointed out that the idea that under the Bill those who reside on their premises can keep open as long as they like is erroneous. No provision of the kind is in the Bill. The erroneous idea has arisen from the following part of Clause 26:

The expression "shop assistant" means any person mainly employed in a shop either in serving customers or otherwise in connection with the sale of goods, but does not include members of the family of the occupier of a shop maintained by him and dwelling in a building of which the shop forms part or to which the shop is attached.

This means that the condition of sixty hours per week (exclusive of meal-hours), which will be the time served by assistants, will not apply to those members of a shopkeeper's family who are maintained by him—*e.g.*, his wife, son, or daughter, to whom no salary is paid. Nor is there any provision in the Bill for limiting the time in which a shop may be open to sixty hours per week, and Clause 23 exempts sales of medicines or medical or surgical appliances after closing-hours. We again call attention to an exposition of the Bill which we gave on July 16, p. 82, and on August 27, p. 349. It is desirable that those interested should inform themselves as to what the Bill contains.—EDITOR C. & D.]

SIR,—The question of the evil of long hours has agitated the drug-trade from time to time during the last forty or fifty years, but nothing has been done. When the Shop Hours Bill was before Parliament the difficulty of stating when a chemist's shop was really "closed," and of determining what constituted "medicines urgently required," proved an insurmountable barrier, and chemists were left practically exempted. The proposals of the Shops (No. 2) Bill still present the same difficulties, and unless a proposal such as mine is introduced we shall be left pretty much as before, if not worse off, indeed, being saddled with ill-defined regulations. My proposal is that a clause be added to the Shops (No. 2) Bill in something

like the following terms: Where an early-closing order has been made by the local authority in respect to chemists' shops it shall be compulsory on an individual making any purchase whatsoever after the fixed hours for closing to sign a statement naming the article purchased, and swearing that the same was "urgently required" and that it was impossible to delay the purchase until the opening hour of the following day. There would be no penalty imposed on a purchaser signing the statement falsely; but the chemist would be liable to a heavy penalty if he omitted to make the purchaser sign this statement. This would not put the slightest obstacle in the way of anyone obtaining medicines, etc., urgently required after hours; but I am certain that few customers would be got to sign this statement falsely, and, obviously, any chemist trying to carry on an after-hour trade would suffer seriously in reputation, and very soon find it impossible. I maintain that this proposal, if carried out, would be simple, effective, easily enforced, just to everybody, and also that it would not introduce contentious matter into the Bill. I don't say that this proposal is perfect. I want it criticised; but it seems to me that its adoption would remove what has hitherto been the great barrier to the application of the unquestionable boon of the Shop Hours Act to the drug-trade.

CARTHA. (82/72).

Is the Minor Worth While?

SIR,—With regard to the continued correspondence in your columns *re* the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate, I think if the pharmaceutical enthusiasts were to put forth their efforts to put a stop to the sale of drugs and patent medicines by grocers and co-operative stores, instead of attempting to lower the status of qualified dispensers, it would prove more profitable to the whole calling, as there is more trade done in drugs by grocers and co-operative stores than by chemists throughout the country. With reference to the registration of qualified dispensers, the Pharmaceutical Society are holding back their proposed by-laws for fear of the Privy Council deciding on this recognition. Now this, they may find, will not avail, as it is possible for qualified dispensers if they choose to get an amendment clause inserted exempting them from certain liability as regards pennyworths of poisons. As regards the correspondence as to whether the Minor is worth the while, it is and it isn't. It qualifies to sell poisons and use the title, but it doesn't qualify to open a shop in, say, Ireland, and *vice versa*. Now the money and study required to pass the Preliminary, Minor, and Major would carry a candidate half-way through the Apothecaries' L.S.A., which on completion would qualify him as a medical man not only in Britain but the Colonies. The title of pharmaceutical chemist, considering the time and money required, does not carry with it much legal privilege or monetary advantage—nothing more than being a fancy chemist or druggist dealing in all sorts of articles in order to make a turnover, and perhaps waiting a month or so for a prescription to dispense.

Yours respectfully,

ESERINE. (89/41.)

SIR,—Your correspondents who have passed the Minor say "Yes," but I am convinced in my own mind that they do not represent the majority of qualified pharmacists. I have good reasons for making this statement, as I have had many conversations with Minor men on this subject, and while they feel justly proud of their attainments and possession of a legal status, they are a long way from being satisfied with their position as chemists in business on their own account, and I believe more so to-day than twenty years ago. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that during the last twenty years a violent evolution has taken place in the business of a chemist, and the same applies to the purchasing public. The chemist's business is now totally devoid of the mystic atmosphere, and the awe-inspiring glamour has vanished from the disciples of Jacob Bell. To-day the pharmacist has withdrawn from his windows the specie-jars and other emblems of a noble calling, and in their place has filled his window with soap, and, by way of variety, substituted two or three hives of bees to attract passers-by and sell them honey. I recently passed a really high-class pharmacy, when my

attention was drawn to a notice in the window that the chemist supplied fresh lump lime for whitewashing back yards, etc., Portland cement, plaster of Paris, etc. Now, I ask in all fairness, Is it necessary to pass a severe examination, as the Minor is to-day, in order to qualify to sell the above heavy goods, and, may I add, packed goods, and the other articles which make up the day's sales? The evolution in the business of a chemist is of a two-fold nature, thanks to the Minor exam. On the one hand towards professionalism, and on the other towards creating a new class of men, who call themselves drug-store men; the latter in great demand in working-class neighbourhoods, as they meet the ordinary public requirements. The drug-store man to-day is a universal provider, apart from a few scheduled poisons, which are seldom asked for. He is in a small way a prosperous man, and it may surprise your Minor correspondents that the average takings per week of well-stocked drug-stores amount to about 20*l*. "Jay Mack" is wide of the mark when he states that 10*l*. drug-stores go a-begging. As a matter of fact, there are many drug-stores that could not be purchased for 500*l*.; the owners would not sell at even much higher figures. Is it not also a fact that the qualified pharmacist is nothing more nor less than a drug-store man, with the advantage of being permitted to sell a 3*d*. box of Rankin's ointment and occasionally a pennyworth of laudanum? But I hear the Minor correspondents asking the drug-store man, "What about dispensing prescriptions?" Well, he is in exactly the same position as the ordinary qualified chemist—he seldom gets a prescription; the doctors relieve him of that responsibility. Coming now to the demoralising effects of carrying on a drug-store, or bogus chemist's shop as your correspondent describes them, the law states that if an unqualified man sells a scheduled poison he is infringing the law, and must be punished; but surely if the drug-store man confines himself to selling goods which are lawful he is carrying on a lawful trade; and I fail to see where the demoralising effect comes in. At the present time he is a public necessity; and I go further, and predict that in the near future his class will not only be more numerous, but they will be recognised—in other words, they will become the registered druggists of England. The drug-store proprietor invariably is an experienced man—one who has served five years' apprenticeship and enjoyed an all-round experience. He is just the man to act the part of a distributor of drugs and side-lines. If he were not highly experienced, he would soon be in trouble. The public do not require the technical, skilled knowledge of a highly trained pharmacist. The skill necessary has already been exercised at the works of the manufacturer, where the drugs, soaps, etc., are made. It is simply ridiculous to contend that a man must know the contents of half a dozen books on botany before he is qualified to sell a pennyworth of gentian-root, or that "he must be acquainted with the signs and symbols, formulas, etc., of the last 1,000 years before being permitted to mix three or four simple drugs together."

A VERY MINOR MAN. (86/19.)

Opiated and Alcoholic Medicines in India.

SIR,—In your issue of September 24 appears a letter from a Madras firm complaining of the Government regulations regarding opium and its preparations, and stating that they cannot now be sold to the public without a permit from the Collector. In this they are entirely wrong. Many items which your correspondent mentions need no permit, chief among them being chlorodyne, nepenthe, mist. pepsin, et bismuth.; in fact, it is only for those preparations in which opium (or its derivatives) is the principal ingredient that a permit is necessary at all. Patents, such as chlorodyne, etc., are exempt. We find as a rule that two days is sufficient to procure a permit, and I have in urgent cases got them within two hours. Coming to the question of the way duty is levied there, one must admit that the Customs methods leave much to be desired. A good deal of annoyance would, however, be saved importers if they availed themselves of the Government order whereby goods accompanied by a certificate from the Revenue authorities in England, stating the number of proof gallons contained in each case, are passed without test, and duty charged on

the quantity of proof gallons specified on the certificate. Your correspondent also remarks that the Customs spirit strength does not conform with the B.P. Speaking from personal experience, I can say that it is a general rule to test anything that is imported from a manufacturer for the first time, and any subsequent shipments pay duty accordingly. As a rule few tinctures, etc., come up to the B.P. standard, especially those imported by bazaar and native druggists. "Price before quality" is the general cry, and possibly our friend has bought "tinct. card. co., B.P." (?), made with 45-per-cent. alcohol, and then is hurt to think that an arbitrary Customs official charges him duty on 96° proof, whereas if it was "B.P." he should really pay more. I would point out that he can always insist upon his stuff being tested, and pay only on the actual strength; but if this course was adopted the majority would find themselves heavily fined for contravening the Merchandise-marks Act (the best substitute we have for a Food and Drug Act) for importing goods labelled and invoiced as B.P. when they are nothing of the kind.

Yours very truly,

W. MCCARTHY.

Bombay, October 13.

Electric Trams and Sparking.

SIR,—The supposed atmospheric influence is not unfounded. I have the pleasure of receiving a corroboration, with an explanation of its cause, from Mr. Arthur Bottone, the well-known manufacturer of every electrical appliance, who thus writes: "The sparking you refer to is due to imperfect contact between the trolley-arm and the overhead cable. This also occurs between the road wheels and the rails, observable during dry, dusty weather; hence the necessity for frequent application of water in order to ensure good conduction. Sparking does to some extent affect the air, as ozone is given off, and, like lightning, is purifying and beneficial."

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

Applying for Situations.

SIR,—I am rather pleased to notice your comments in this week's *C. & D.* re above; but I wonder if all the fault lies with the applicants? While I agree that in every case where a person applies for a situation all particulars ought to be given, as such would save a lot of time and unnecessary correspondence, I often find employers content with very meagre information; and during the last few years I have been surprised at the easy and unbusiness-like method adopted by many when engaging staff. I can give you a case out of my own experience which goes to show that there are faults on both sides. A few weeks ago an apprentice who had served four years at our Hyde Park, Headingley, Leeds, branch, obtained a situation in London, and to my knowledge no application has ever been made as to his ability, character, etc.; in fact, I don't even know what part of London he has gone to, neither do I know his employer. If this occurs with employers, you can't wonder at assistants supplying sparse particulars.

Yours truly,

F. W. SUTCLIFFE.

Leeds, October 31.

Chemists' Shops.

SIR,—May I follow up and emphasise "Xrayser's" remarks in the *C. & D.*, October 29, on the "get-up" of chemists' shops? I have long felt that it was a mistaken policy to "imitate the appearance of what are now known as 'drug-stores.'" It is not very easy to agree upon what is the most suitable style for a pharmacy. The shopfitters seem to consider that the modern tobacconist's window is the very best, and if you leave matters to them you will be supplied accordingly. I know that purses, localities, and tastes differ; but I cannot help feeling that it is not wise to use any style of shop-front and arrangement of interior that does not emphasise the fact that pharmacy is the principal business carried on. May I refer to my own case? I have made it a point to be in every possible detail different from the "Stores." I use no cartons for packing my specialities. And I go further; on every "paragon" leaf of the counter-books and on my business-cards I have printed the words "A personally conducted business, not a drug-store." The result has been all right. There is in the minds of people around me a distinction between the two styles of business, and mine has steadily grown to three times the size it was ten years ago; while the large, hand-

some premises of the drug-stores across the way have only drawn sufficient additional business to require one more junior assistant. They now copy me in their advertisements and some of their preparations. They have taken three of my late assistants without references. I have done nothing wonderful, and I feel sure that the policy suggested will secure the leading position for the individual private chemist.

Yours truly,

PHARMACIST. (91/24.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

A *Hospital Pharmacist* (90/59) writes: Last week you mentioned some matter in relation to hyoscine hydrobromide. It may interest you to know that we use a considerable quantity and have done so for some time. The dose given is $\frac{2}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain two or three times a day. This has no appreciable immediate effect, and I think quite as large a dose may be given as atropine. Whether $\frac{1}{2}$ grain would be sufficient to cause death in a healthy person, say, of good average weight, I have my doubts.

Railways as Carriers.

Re your editorial note of October 22 on "Carriage at Owner's Risk," your article in the *C. & D. Diary* of 1905 says, under the heading "Goods at Owner's Risk": "The modified rates at owner's risk range from 10 to 20 per cent. reduction on the ordinary class rates. It is questionable, however, whether these reductions are worth the risk." In the same article, under "Consignment Notes," it says, however (and it is well to emphasise this): "The conditions printed on the back of the railway companies' forms are voluminous, but it is well to keep in mind that railway companies have responsibilities as common carriers of which no amount of clauses or conditions can relieve them." It is also well to bear in mind that railway companies cannot compel you to use their printed forms with all these conditions printed thereon, and as a matter of fact many of the largest firms use their own forms without these conditions, and every claim is fought out on its merits. My experience has been that if you treat a railway company fairly and put all the facts of the claim plainly before them you will get fair treatment at their hands.—Wm. Bousfield.

Dispensing Notes.

Most dispensing problems are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," but we are always pleased to get fresh ones for solution, and to receive the opinions of readers on the points discussed.

A Castor-oil Draught.

SIR,—I beg to ask you to let me know through your very interesting paper how to dispense the following prescription:

Emuls. amygdalæ ...	...	100.0
Olei ricini ...	...	10.0
Syrup. menthæ ...	...	10.0

Fiat haustus.

Is the castor oil to be emulsified?

Yours truly,

JOSIAS L. HENRIQUEZ.

Laboulaye, Argentina, September 20.

[When the castor oil is shaken up with the almond emulsion and syrup it is emulsified and remains so long enough to let the patient swallow it as an emulsion. This, we think, is all the prescriber expects. The emulsion being thin, when separation occurs the oil floats on the top and gives the draught an unsightly appearance. In this respect it can be improved by the following manipulation: Place the oil in a warm mortar, triturate with the syrup, and add sufficient of the almond emulsion to form a uniform cream, then gradually work in the remainder of the emulsion. When the draught is prepared in this way the oil separates as a cream, not as an oil. We do not advise any addition to the ingredients of the prescription. With a cold mortar there is a risk of leaving some of the oil, on account of its viscosity, in the mortar.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

Cold (89/18).—Black, or spruce, beer is allowed by the Revenue authorities to be sold without a beer-licence.

Syphon (89/61).—There is no means that we know of to cover the risk of the lame workman except through an insurance office.

Noxidi (88/77).—Harvey's aconite powders are in Part I. of the Irish Poisons Schedule. Strictly speaking, all vermin-killers are in Part II. in Ireland, but it is customary to treat those containing arsenic and strychnine as preparations of arsenic and strychnine, and to register as Part I. poisons.

M. P. S. (79/70).—"Known, admitted, and approved remedies" may only be sold unstamped by chemists and druggists and those who have served a regular apprenticeship to a chemist and druggist. Certain other persons are also exempt, such as surgeons. Country dealers may not resell these preparations unless they are stamped, and they must be licensed to sell dutiable medicines.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

F. S. (86/66).—KAMALA FOR DOGS.—The dose of kamala for dogs is 1 to 2 drachms. It is usually administered in powder form, but can be suspended in syrup or by means of gum acacia.

Bellum (84/57).—ANALYSIS OF COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION.—This was described by Mr. E. W. Pollard at the Newcastle Conference (see *C. & D.*, July 31, 1909, p. 217).

R. W. B. (78/41).—SWEATING-MIXTURE:

Sp. ammon. arom. ... 3iss.
Liq. ammon. acet. ... 3ivss.

Misce.

Dose: One tablespoonful every four hours.

W. L. (62/28).—The formulæ for which you ask can be found in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" or past volumes of the *C. & D.*

Alpha (77/72).—FIRE-EXTINGUISHING POWDERS.—These are usually sodium carbonate, sometimes with other ingredients—e.g., alum.

W. R. B. (53/50).—BOOT-TOP POWDERS:

	<i>Pink</i>	<i>Buff</i>
Oxalic acid ...	10 oz.	10 oz.
Cream of tartar ...	6 oz.	6 oz.
Sugar of lead... ..	2 oz.	2 oz.
Powdered pumice ...	4 oz.	4 oz.
Gum arabic	10 oz.	10 oz.
Saffron... ..	40 grs.	40 grs.
Carbmine	80 grs.	—
Burnt sienna	—	½ oz.

These are put up in 3-oz. packets and used by mixing this quantity with a pint of water, applying to the leather with a sponge, and polishing with a brush.

L. A. W. (73/1).—(1) MANUFACTURE OF CARBONS FOR ELECTRICAL PURPOSES.—This was described in the *C. & D.*, March 17, 1906, p. 423. Books on the subject are Jehl's "Carbon-making for all Electrical Purposes (10s. 6d.)" and Pritchard's "Manufacture of Electric-light Carbons" (1s. 6d.); both are published by "The Electrician." (2) The bibliography of electricity and electric lighting is dealt with in the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1906. (3) BOOKS ON ACCUMULATORS.—Salomon's "Management of Accumulators" (Whittaker); Wade's "Secondary Batteries, their Theory, Construction, and Use" (10s. 6d., "The Electrician" office).

H. R. M. (82/66).—BLACKING ALUMINIUM.—The metal is stained with the following solution and then varnished:

Zinc chloride ... 1 lb.
Copper sulphate ... 1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid ... q.s. to clear
Hot water ... to make ½ gal.

Immerse the articles in this solution for at least twenty-four hours.

Cymro (46/21).—CASTRATION-POWDER.—This is a dangerous mixture of mercury perchloride, alum, and iron peroxide, the use of which should be discouraged.

A. G. & S. (54/4).—(1) BAD-LEG LOTION.—The following is the approximate composition of this lotion:

Calamine ... 3ij.
Zinc oxide ... 3ij.
Glycerin ... 3ij.
Lime-water ... 3j.
Water to ... 3viiij.

Mix.

(2) ECZEMA-LOTION.—This appears to be merely a solution of carbolic acid of about the strength of 10 grains per oz.

E. F. W. (54/8).—PINE COUGH-MIXTURE as your sample.—The following gives a product resembling this:

Ol. pini ... 3j.
Syr. pruni virg. ... 3iv.
Syr. tolu ... 3iv.
Acet. scillæ ... 3ij.
Sp. chlorof. ... 3j.
Acid. magenta ... q.s.
Syrupi ad ... 3xx.

Misce.

Dose: Adults, one tablespoonful three or four times a day, sipped slowly. Children, one teaspoonful.

A. G. B. (Venice).—TOILET-MILK.—The following is a modern formula such as you require:

Crème d'amandes ... 3viiij.
English almond oil... 3iv.
Glycerin ... 3xij.
Lavender-water ... 3xvj.
Rose-geranium oil ... 3ss.
Distilled water ad ... Cj.

Rub the crème d'amandes in a large mortar till pliable, add the oils very gradually—a few drops at a time—with constant trituration. Then add the glycerin and the water, strain, and add the lavender-water and make up to volume.

J. S. (71/22).—DENTAL ANÆSTHETICS.—There are several good 1-per-cent. solutions of cocaine on the market put up specially for use in dental operations, such as "Waites" or "Alvatunder." In using cocaine the operator should always keep in mind the fact that the action varies with different patients. Some cases need as much as 60 minims, but in other patients a few drops seem to cause nausea, cold sweating, etc. A good plan, where there are a number of teeth to extract, is to inject round two or three of the teeth at first, extract these, let the patient wash out the mouth, and if all right inject for the remainder. If the patient is susceptible to cocaine, symptoms will be shown at the first injection, which can then be stopped, and there is the happy knowledge that there has only been a comparatively small amount injected. In such cases the practice is to extract the teeth injected as quickly as possible before the symptoms get worse, as the bleeding from the sockets carries away some of the injection more quickly, and the patient usually recovers much more rapidly than if left alone. In large clearances of the mouth novocain is well borne, and anæsthesia is invariably good (see *C. & D.*, February 20, 1909, p. 316). As regards the syringe, any that is in good working order, with good piston action, will do; also preferably one where the aseptic needles are used, so that new needles may be used frequently. The matter has been dealt with many times in the *C. & D.*, and a reference to the indices of the last two or three volumes will supply you with answers to several points.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1860.

Chemists versus Doctors.

It will be no fault of the medical profession if the "Sale of Poisons Bill" is not revived at the next sitting of Parliament. Their chief organs are keeping up a gentle agitation upon the subject by constantly abusing the dispensing chemists. "The Lancet," in particular, gives prominence to extravagant stories about the ignorance of druggists, and carefully keeps a register of all cases where poisoning appears to have been the result of careless dispensing. A class journal has a perfect right to advocate what it supposes to be the interests of its friends and supporters, and other class journals, representing other interests, have a perfect right to criticise and examine such advocacy. With this interpretation of our duties, we adopt a letter received from a correspondent signing himself "Fairplay," and devote a few lines to a commentary upon its contents. Our correspondent, alluding to this movement on the part of the medical profession, and to the statements by which it is supported, inquires whether that learned body is more free from errors than its humbler chemical brethren. "I myself," he says, "am a living witness of the carelessness of more than one member of the medical body, who has been saved from a loss of patients by the prudence and knowledge of the druggist. I have seen prescriptions which might have killed the unfortunate invalid if they had been as carelessly dispensed as they were badly written." This evil of bad penmanship crops up in every profession. It is the curse of literature, social intercourse, and business. No man can calculate what money is wasted every year, what blunders are committed, what precious time is thrown away, what human misery is caused by this neglect to master the commonest of all the mechanical arts.

New Books.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Brickdale, J. M. F. *A Practical Guide to the Newer Remedies*. 7½×4½. Pp. 282. 5s. net. (Simpkin.)

Colyer, J. F. *Dental Surgery and Pathology*. 8½×5½. Pp. 1016. 25s. net. (Longmans.)

Dale, R. J. N. *Limited Liability for Partners*. Cr. 8vo, swd. 1s. net. (P. S. King.)

Fordyce, A. D. *The Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood and the Underlying Factors of Disease*. 8½×5½. Pp. 302. 6s. net. (Livingstone.)

Gregory, R. A., and Hadley, H. E. *A Class-book of Physics*. Parts 1 and 2, Fundamental Measurements, etc.; Parts 3 and 4, Heat and Light. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. each. (Macmillan.)

Haas, Paul. *Laboratory Notes on Organic Chemistry for Medical Students*. 7½×4½. Pp. 136. 2s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Jenks, Tudor. *Chemistry for Beginners*. 7½×5. Pp. 322. 3s. 6d. (Chambers.)

Kirmisson, E. *A Handbook of the Surgery of Children*. 9×5½. Pp. 834. 20s. net. (Frowde.)

Lambkin, F. J. *Syphilis, its Diagnosis and Treatment*. 8½×5½. Pp. 204. 5s. net. (Baillière.)

Leighton, G. (ed.). *The Modern Veterinary Adviser*. Vol. 2. 9½×6½. Pp. 203. 7s. 6d. net. (Caxton Publishing Co.)

Lowson, J. M. *Text-book of Botany*. 5th edit. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 515. 6s. 6d. (Clive.)

Meade, R. K. *The Chemist's Pocket Manual*. 2nd edit. 12mo, leather. 12s. 6d. net. (Williams & N.)

Medicine and the Church. Being a Series of Studies on the Relationship between the Practice of Medicine and the Church's Ministry to the Sick. By various writers. 7½×4½. Pp. 314. 6s. net. (Paul.)

Pöschl, Victor. *An Introduction to the Chemistry of Colloids*. Trans. by Dr. H. H. Hodgson. 7½×4½. Pp. 122. 3s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.) [Gives in a short space the essentials of the chemistry of colloid bodies. The chapters deal with colloidal solutions and their relation to solutions proper, and to suspensions, dispersoids, ultramicroscopy, recent views on the nature of the colloid state, and the importance of colloidal chemistry to other sciences.]

Reinhardt, C. *Diet and the Maximum Duration of Life*. 7½×4½. Pp. 111. 1s. net. (London Publicity Co.) [Outlines the means by which regulation of the diet may be employed to secure the maximum duration of life. The author holds that the chief care should be to prevent intestinal putrefaction, which can be attained chiefly by the use of Bulgarian sour-milk. He adds that he has "never known a case in which properly prepared sour-milk was taken without good results following."]

Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1908-1909. Vol. xlii. 1s. 6d. (Wyman & Sons, Ltd.)

Roberts-Austen, Sir W. C. *Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy*. 6th edit. 8½×5½. Pp. 494. 18s. net. (C. Griffin.)

Robertson, W. G. A. *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, and Public Health*. 2nd edit. 7½×5. Pp. 572. 8s. net. (J. Currie.)

Ross, Ronald, and Others. *The Prevention of Malaria*. 9½×5½. Pp. 690. 21s. net. (Murray.)

Sargent, P., and Russell, A. E. *Emergencies of General Practice*. 8½×5½. Pp. 376. 15s. net. (Frowde.)

Seaman, W. H. *Manual for Assayers and Chemists*. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall.)

Thompson, Sir Henry. *Food and Feeding*. 12th edit. 8×5½. Pp. 320. 3s. 6d. net. (Warne.)

Thomson, H. H. *Consumption, its Prevention and Home Treatment: a Guide for the use of Patients*. 7½×5. Pp. 76. 2s. net. (Oxford Medical Publications.) (Frowde.)

Thornton, J. *A Course of Elementary Science: Practical and Descriptive*. 7½×4½. Pp. 224. 2s. (Longmans.)

Weber, Carl O. *The Chemistry of India-rubber*. 3rd impres. 9×6. Pp. 326. 16s. net. (C. Griffin.)

Welham, S. *A Handbook for Nurses*. 7½×5. Pp. 240. 3s. 6d. net. (Mills & B.)

Yonge, E. S. *Hay Fever and Paroxysmal Sneezing*. 9×5½. Pp. 158. 6s. net. (W. Green.)

Zerr, George. *Tests for Coal-tar Colours in Aniline Lakes*. 9½×6½. Pp. 242. 10s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.)

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Friday, November 4.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association, 12 Harcourt Street, Dublin, at 8 p.m. Annual general meeting.

Monday, November 7.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. "The Relation of Metallurgy to Chemical Industry," by Mr. A. C. Claudet.

Tuesday, November 8.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Evening meeting. Messrs. E. H. Farr and R. Wright, "A Critical Note on Several Processes for the Determination of the Alkaloids in Colchicum-seeds"; Mr. H. Finemore, "Chemical Examination of a Species of Prunus"; Professor H. G. Greenish and Miss D. Braithwaite, "The Drug-room Beetle (*Sitodrepa panicle*)."

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Café Monico, at 7.30 p.m. Discussion on "Co-operative Buying" opened by Mr. E. H. Holden. Mr. F. Newby will also move that the Association invest some of its funds in shares of the British Cotton-growing Association.

Derby Chemists' Association, Bell Hotel, at 9 p.m. Opening meeting of the session.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch, School of Pharmacy, 55 Northumberland Street, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. Wm. Stephenson, "An Eighteenth-Century Medical Man—a sketch of the travels, opinions, and works of Smollett."

Wednesday, November 9.

Croydon Pharmacists' Association, Greyhound Hotel, at 9 p.m. Address by Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association, Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats, at 8 p.m. Inspection of building.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Professor R. B. Wild on "Sera, Vaccines, and Antitoxins."

Thursday, November 10.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Earlam Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 8 p.m. Lantern-lecture by Professor H. G. Greenish on "The Collection, Transport, and Commerce of Drugs."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 8 p.m. Annual reunion, Mr. J. C. Umney in the chair. Tickets (1s. each) from Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, 4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W., or Mr. C. W. Martin, 98 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

Friday, November 11.

Chemical Society, Savoy Hotel, London, W., at 7.30 p.m. Banquet to Past-Presidents who have attained their jubilee as Fellows of the Society.

Association of Women Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and address by Miss Burstall, M.A., on "The Place and Work of Women in the Modern State."

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Salford Pharmacists' Association will be held on November 16 at the Cattle Market Hotel, Cross Lane. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. C. Brown, 161 Bury New Road, Manchester, or Mr. H. Stout, 57 Broad Street, Pendleton.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Western Pharmacists' Association will be held at Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., on November 16. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. T. Allen, 20 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

N.U.A.P., LIVERPOOL BRANCH.—A whist-drive will be held on November 16 in Kirkland's Café, Bold Street, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (2s. each) may be obtained from Mr. T. Ashworth, 87 Bold Street, or the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Jas. J. B. Waldron, 427 Mill Street.

THE LEICESTER PHARMACY ATHLETIC CLUB are holding a whist-drive and dance at the Oriental Café on November 24. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) may be obtained from Mr. Marfitt, Infirmary Square, and the Secretary, Mr. E. A. Fry, 9 Belvoir Street, Leicester.

EHRLICH'S "606."—Mr. J. E. R. Donagh, F.R.C.S., whose experiences at the London Lock Hospital in the use of Ehrlich's "606" were referred to in the *C. & D.*, September 10, has contributed a further series of cases in an article in "The Lancet," October 22. Mr. Donagh concludes that the "drug will not fail to achieve the object which its talented discoverer, Geheimrat Professor Ehrlich, had hoped for it."

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of October 1910, and to the stocks on October 31. As the figures are collated several days before the close of the month, they are only approximate in some instances.

	October		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd.	1910	1909	Imptrd.	Delivd
Aloes.....cs. etc.	222	234	1,132	523	2,364	1,630
".....gourds	—	—	1,572	209	1,366	3
Aniseed, star.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	1,048	1,655	1,111	6,976	10,388	11,914
Balsams...cks. etc.	—	64	506	541	523	224
Calumba.....bgs.	9	346	254	51	677	474
Camphor.....pkgs.	845	950	1,194	2,422	7,843	9,325
Cardamoms.....	115	565	1,273	1,474	3,660	4,139
Cascara sagrada tons	6	18	371	432	107	153
Cinchona.....pkgs.	372	453	4,561	4,409	4,565	4,659
Cocculus indicus..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochineal.....bgs.	10	24	390	457	448	573
Cubebs.....	20	16	354	35	468	125
Dragon's blood pkgs.	71	10	245	110	322	26
Galls.....	52	476	890	1,781	2,286	2,846
Gums—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammoniacum..	—	—	4	4	2	2
Animi.....	12	85	419	349	996	930
Arabic.....	2,358	1,422	6,613	6,016	10,789	9,889
Asafetida.....	120	56	290	67	516	614
Benzoin.....	—	209	566	1,140	1,177	1,676
Opal.....	1,408	2,673	19,506	21,127	30,664	33,187
Damar.....	518	580	5,613	4,114	5,280	4,288
Galbanum.....	—	15	155	105	187	164
Gamboge.....	3	4	31	54	—	23
Guaiacum.....	—	4	31	54	—	23
Kauri...tons net	100	61	561	311	498	471
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	44	42	—	4
Mastic.....	—	1	39	18	42	22
Myrrh, E.I.....	—	70	296	276	376	332
Olibanum.....	102	93	293	536	777	787
Sandarac.....	119	95	436	471	1,205	1,048
Tragacanth.....	260	212	1,032	954	2,186	2,005
Indiarubber...tons	814	766	1,493	613	7,444	6,557
Ipecacuanha—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena...pkgs.	16	24	166	75	365	259
E.I.....	—	64	19	26	124	149
Matto Grosso..	—	37	61	73	118	159
Minas.....	—	9	41	14	82	41
Jalap.....bls.	—	3	12	12	84	79
Nux vomica...pkgs.	—	124	1,813	1,081	2,457	1,940
Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aniseed, star...cs.	14	10	4	55	64	91
*Cassia.....	9	58	21	76	182	219
Castor.....pkgs.	46	67	112	124	892	779
Coconut.....tons	353	310	1,071	229	2,501	1,628
Olive.....pkgs.	346	224	1,471	1,201	3,825	5,531
Palm.....tons	—	—	—	13	—	7
Quinine.....lb.	6,438	3,456	232,098	202,390	73,731	46,754
Rhubarb.....cs.	129	57	472	569	597	66
Sarsaparilla...bls.	57	73	454	511	759	781
Senna.....pkgs.	1,561	270	2,285	1,324	6,009	4,782
Shellac.....cs.	5,574	3,222	89,270	50,341	69,563	36,540
Turmeric.....tons	1	59	362	330	349	352
Wax—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees'.....pkgs.	487	563	1,936	2,508	5,018	4,781
Vegetable.....cs.	25	64	524	737	784	1,027

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

COCAINE PROHIBITION IN CHINA.—The Imperial Maritime Customs have issued a notification to the effect that the manufacture in China by Chinese and foreigners of cocaine and syringes, needles, and suchlike instruments for its use is absolutely prohibited, and the importation of the same into China is likewise prohibited, except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical practitioners and foreign chemists. The latter must conform to certain regulations which state that "duly qualified medical practitioners desiring to import cocaine or instruments for its use must sign a bond before their consul stating the quantities to be imported and their value. Foreign chemists must adhere to the same conditions." Duty will be levied at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

College Notes.

STUDENTS AT P., D. & CO.'S LABORATORIES.—Parties of students from the following colleges have on different days recently visited the laboratories of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. at Hounslow: The London College of Pharmacy, Muter's (South London) College, and the Westminster College. The tour began with the Goods Received Department, then the stock-rooms and technical laboratory were visited. The perfect system of checking and keeping records was next inspected, while tablet-making, pill-coating, and the manufacture of emulsions and tooth-paste were among other processes viewed. Tea was then provided by the firm, after which Mr. T. Maben, in an instructive lantern-lecture, traced the development of the firm from quite small beginnings. The visits terminated with votes of thanks to the hospitable hosts.

Prescription Problem.

R. Hyman Subchlorid
Santonin
Tincture
M.D.C.

POSTCARD transcripts of the above will be received by the Editor up to November 10. Book prizes will be given to at least three competitors who are considered to be worthy of the award.

HARMLESS POWDERS.—In the Hackney Coroner's Court on November 2, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, held an inquest regarding the death of Lily Madeleine Swain, aged ten months, whose parents live at 42 Ballance Road, Homerton. The mother said that on Sunday morning the child was taken ill, and she sent for a Steedman's powder, and in the evening, as she got no better, sent for a growing-powder—a grey powder.—The Coroner: Have you any idea what they are composed of, or whether they were really suitable for what the child was suffering from? The Mother: No; but all mothers give them, so I thought it was about the best thing I could do. The Coroner: It is really wonderful what mothers will give without any idea as to whether they are doing good or not. The Mother: So far as I have ever heard they are harmless, even if they do no good, so I did not see that I could do much wrong.—Medical evidence showed that death was due to intussusception of the bowel, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Salonica Opium.—The exports from the port of Salonica during 1909 were valued at 87,300L., against 102,400L. in 1908 and 69,450L. in 1907. The principal destination last year was the United Kingdom, chiefly in transit for the United States.

A POISON TRAGEDY.—There was once a distinguished physician in London, "The Spectator" says, who used to tell his pupils that they should never dismiss from their minds the possibility of murder in the case of a mysterious illness, however little suspicious the circumstances might be. And he used to quote his experience when he was called into consultation with a local practitioner who was baffled by the illness of a clergyman's wife. The physician asked the clergyman, "Has the possibility of poisoning occurred to you?" "It has," was the answer, "and I have been so careful to guard against it that I have actually made it a practice to prepare my wife's food myself." "Then I dismiss the thought," replied the physician suavely; "but as I have already taken a sample of the food I found in the bedroom, I may as well analyse it in London as a matter of form." The clergyman thanked the physician for his scrupulous care. The latter returned to London, and the former shot himself. The wife recovered, and—this may be embroidery—erected a memorial to her husband in the parish church.

